Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

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VOL. XXVI NO. 67 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Mahatma's Terms For Ending Impasse

Governor's Right Only To Advise

But Ministers Must Be Free To Exercise Unfettered Judgment

ASSURANCE OF NON-USURPATION OF MINISTERIAL POWERS WILL FACILITATE SETTLEMENT

Analysing the Viceroy's Statement on Ministerial Crisis, Mahatma Gandhi says: IT READS LIKE A SPECIAL PLEADING, UNWORTHY OF A PERSONAGE POSSESSING UNHEARD-OF POWERS.

According to him, exercise of powers under Sub-Section 5 of Section 126 in the case of Bihar and the United Provinces, is a MANIFEST MISAPPLICATION.

However, he sees in the Viceroy's statement, door open for negotiations between the Governor and the Ministers. In conclusion, he says:—

"In my opinion, the crisis can be avoided, if the Governors are left free to give assurance that their examination of cases was not intended to be a usurpation of powers of Ministers, and that since they had armed themselves with assurances from prisoners, they were free to release them on their own responsibility, and I hope that the Working Committee will leave the Ministers free, if they are summoned by the Governors to judge for themselves whether they are satisfied by the assurances they may receive."

WARDHAGANJ: Feb. 23.

MAHATMA GANDHI, WHO READ THE VICEROY'S STATEMENT ONLY AT 7 O'CLOCK THIS EVENING, HAS ISSUED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS:—

"I have read the Governor-General's statement with the respect and attention it deserves. I had hoped that it would give some satisfaction, as was given at least to me, and if I may say so, a large number of Congressmen, when he made a pronouncement upon the Congress demand for certain assurances as a condition precedent to the acceptance of Ministerial responsibility by the Congress members of the Provincial Legislatures.

"It reads like a special pleading, unworthy of a personage possessing unheard-of powers. No one has questioned the propriety of examining the cases of the prisoners to be discharged, but what I have questioned and the Congress most emphatically questions, is the propriety of such examination by Provincial Governors in Provinces said to be enjoying complete Provincial Autonomy. That duty and the right of examination belong solely to responsible Ministers, as I understand the Government of India Act and the convention in responsibly-governed Colonies.

The Governor's duty and right are to advise their Ministers on the question of broad policy, and warn them of the danger in their exercise of certain powers, but having done so, to leave their Ministers free to exercise their unfettered judgment. If such were not the case, responsibility would become a perfectly meaningless term; and the Ministers responsible to their electors would have as their share, nothing but odium and disgrace. if their responsibility had to be shared with Governors in the daily administration of affairs by Law entrusted to them. It is hardly graceful for His Excellency to quote against the poor Ministers their non-exercise of their undoubted powers to prevent Governors from examining individual cases.

EXEMPLARY PATIENCE

The Congress resolution describes their forbearance as exemplary patience. I would venture to add that probably, it was also the inexperience of Ministers who were totally new to their task.

I am afraid, therefore, that unless this crucial question is decided in favour of the Ministers, it will be difficult for them to shoulder the grave responsibility that the Congress has permitted them to take over.

I am glad His Excellency has drawn public attention to the method I adopted in Bengal. He might have noted also the difference between Bengal on the one hand, and U. P. and Bihar, on the other.

CONDITIONS DIFFERENT

In Bengal, I was dealing with a Government which was not bound by the Congress manifesto in any shape or form. The Ministers there, rightly or wrongly, would not listen to a wholesale discharge of convicted prisoners. I was treading upon very delicate ground, in pursuance of my promise to prisoners. My motive was purely humanitarian, and the only weapon that I had at my disposal was an appeal to the human in the Bengal Ministers, and I am glad to be able to testify that I was not speaking to hearts of stone.

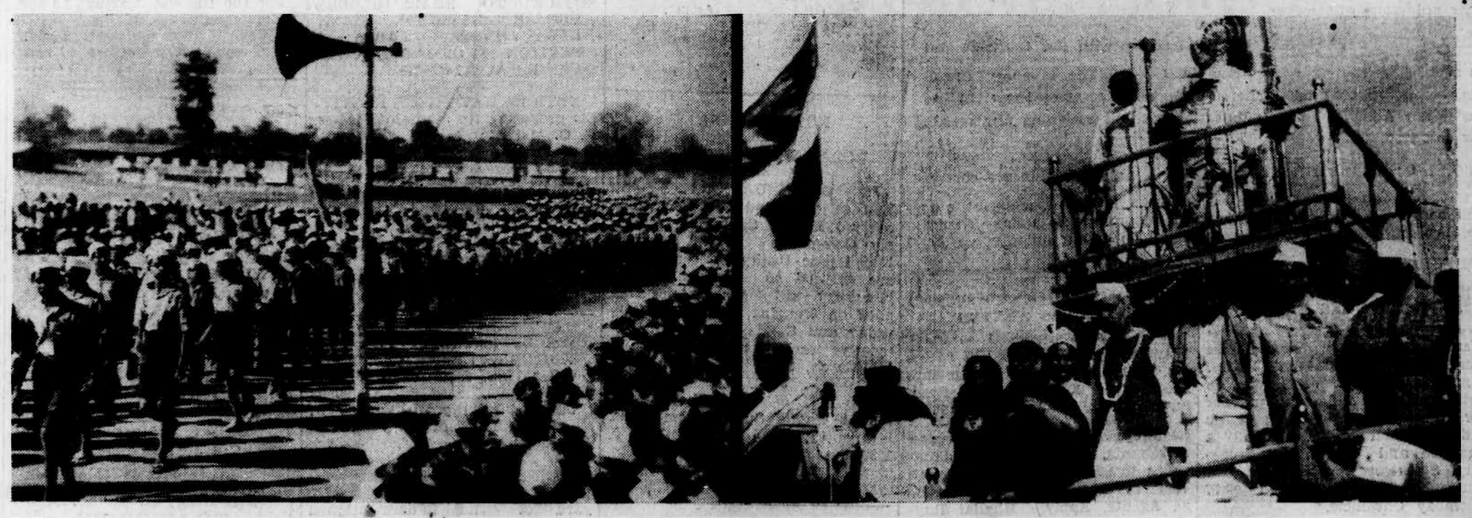
The situation in the United Provinces and Bihar is totally different. The Ministers there are bound by the Manifesto which gave them victory at the polls. They had not only examined the cases of all prisoners whose release they were seeking, but being fully aware of their responsibility for due preservation of peace in their province, had personally secured assurance from the prisoner in question, that they no longer believed in the cult of violence.

One thing in His Excellency's statement gives me hope, that the impending crisis might be prevented. He has still left the door open for negotiations between the Governors and Ministers.

I recognise that notices were sudden, because in the nature of things they had to be done so. All parties have now had ample time for considering the situation.

In my opinion, the crisis can be avoided, if the Governors are left free to give assurance that their examination of cases

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 5)



A rally of all the Congress volunteers on duty at Haripura session was held at Vithalnagar last Tuesday morning when the President, Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, took the salute. Photo to the left shows the march past of the volunteers, while that to the right shows Syt. Bose taking the salute.

DEMAND FOR GENERAL ELECTION

T.U.C. And Labour Charge Govt. Of Breach Of Election Promises

LONDON, Feb. 23.

A manifesto issued by the Trade Union Congress and the Labour Party states: "The present Government holds no mandate from the electors for the vital change it has made in the Foreign Policy and British Labour Movement challenges it to submit this issue to an immediate general election."

The Manifesto adds that the Prime Minister and a majority of the Cabinet disregarded the pledges on which the National Government gained the nation's confidence in the last election. They have deserted the League, brought the Covenant into derision, and abandoned the principles, which have hitherto inspired the British people in international relations.—Reuter.

NEW PORT OPENED AT TELAVIV

JERUSALEM, Feb. 23.

A new quarter million sterling port for passenger ships at Telaviv was inaugurated to-day. Owing to a heavy gale accompanied by rain, the landing of passengers and other outside ceremonies had to be cancelled. Hitherto, there has also been handling of goods of citrus fruit but the Government of Palestine has now sanctioned passenger ladings and embarkation.—Reuter.

SECRET MANOEUVRES OF U. S. FLEET

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

The forthcoming manoeuvres of the United States fleet in the Pacific will be held secretly and no pressmen will be allowed on any ship, according to an announcement by the officials, who explain that the Fleet problem to be worked out is "highly confidential."—Reuter.

SUBHAS BOSE TO VISIT POONA?

Civic Move To Present Address

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, February 22.

It is understood that Sjt. Subhas Bose, the Congress President, will visit Poona, when he visits Bombay during this week. It is likely he may come here on the 27th or 28th instant.

A special meeting of the City Municipality has been called on the 26th instant to consider the question of honouring the Congress President by presenting a civic address to him when he comes to this city.

Mrs. Naidu Down With Fever

BOMBAY, Feb. 23.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is laid up with fever since her arrival here from Haripura. She may not be able to take part in the reception arranged by the B.P.C.C. tomorrow in honour of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.—A.P.

INSURGENTS' REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The Prime Minister stated in the House of Commons that a communication had been received from the Salamanca authorities in reply to the British Note of protest against the attacks on British shipping, the terms of which could not be regarded as satisfactory by the British Government and that a reply to Salamanca was under consideration.—Reuter.

RUMANIAN FASCIST LEADER RETIRES

BUCHAREST, Feb. 22.

M. Codrenau, Leader of the Rumanian Fascist Iron Guard, declaring "my hour has not yet come," has dissolved his party, and is retiring from politics and leaving for Rome to complete the second volume of his book about the Iron Guard.—Reuter's Special.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY IN CITY

5-10 a. m. (S. T.): Arrival at Dadar Station (B. B. & C. I. Rly.).
7-30 a. m. (S. T.): Special Presidential Train to start from Dadar Station (G. I. P. Rly.).
8 a. m. (S. T.): Arrival at V. T. Station.
8-15 a. m. (S. T.): Procession starts.
2 p. m. (S. T.): Interview to Press at Congress House.
6-30 p. m. (S. T.): Public meeting at Azad Maidan. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will preside.
9-30 p. m. (S. T.): Public meeting at Shivaji Park, Dadar.

CLEARING WAY FOR ACCESSION

Nizam Govt.'s Demand Of Security From Anti-Federation Journal

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Feb. 23.

While on the one hand it is stated that public would be taken into confidence prior to acceding to Federation on the other orders were issued calling upon the local Press not to discuss the question of Federation in its columns. The latest fiat demands security of Rs. 3,000 from "Rahberi-Deccan" an influential local vernacular daily, which is against Hyderabad entering Federation. I understand that the demanded security is to be deposited within five days. This is the first instance, when such a demand has been made by the authorities, their routine course being cancelling license.

The fact that newspapers are being now gagged shows that the Hyderabad State is forging ahead with the question of accession.

VITHALNAGAR TO BE DISMANTLED

Stores Will Be Auctioned On Sunday

VITHALNAGAR, Feb. 23.

Mr. Kanallal Desai, General Secretary of the Haripura Congress announces as follows:—

On Sunday February 27, at 11 in the morning auction sale of Congress property, such as timber, bamboos, matting, axes, tinned condensed milk, oil, grain and all other remnants of materials used during the Congress session, will be held at Vithalnagar.

"Printing machinery and types are also among these materials to be sold in auction."—United Press.

WHITE PAPER ON INDIA CRISIS

LONDON, Feb. 23.

A White Paper has been issued containing the statement of the Governor-General on February 22 in regard to the release of political prisoners, the text of the order for the release of prisoners in Bihar, the minute of the Governor of Bihar in that connection, the Communique of the Governor of U. P., the instructions of the Governor-General to Governors on February 15 and the statements of the Ministries of Bihar and the U P.

The names and sentences of the prisoners are appended.—Reuter.

Punjab Does Not Need Viceregal Protection

SIR SIKANDAR HAS NO HAND IN 'INTERVENTION'

Sees No Menace To Peace In Province By Jail Delivery Elsewhere

LAHORE: February 23.

A categorical denial of having sent any communication to the Central Government that the release of political prisoners in the United Provinces and Bihar would cause a menace to the peace and tranquillity of the Punjab was made by Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, replying to a short-notice question by Sardar Hari Singh, a Congress Member of the Punjab Assembly.

Replying to a volley of supplementary questions, the Premier said that the question was never considered at all by the Cabinet. So far as the present crisis was concerned, he could assure the members that his personal view of the matter had not been considered in the Cabinet or by the Government as such, because there was no occasion for considering it.

"IF ON THE PRESENT QUESTION MY OWN OPINION WAS SOUGHT, IT WOULD CERTAINLY BE IN THE NEGATIVE—AN EMPHATIC NO."—A. P.

SUPPLEMENTARIES

LAHORE, Feb. 23.

An emphatic "No" was the reply given by the Premier, Sir Sikhander Hyat Khan, to a further supplementary question by Lala Duni Chand on the short notice question, about the Governor-General's 'Communique' on the Constitutional crisis, seeking information as to whether, in view of the attitude of the Congress Ministers about political prisoners in Bihar and the United Provinces, the Government did not think that some stigma attached to the Punjab Government.

Another Congress member drew the Premier's attention to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's speech on the resolution on constitutional crisis at the Congress Subjects Committee meeting, in connection with which he made a pointed reference to the state of affairs in the Punjab and Bengal as being responsible for the action of the Governor-General.

The Premier said that Sardar Patel had taken a very uncharitable view of the matter.

NOT CONSULTED BY VICEROY

Replying to a short notice question, asking the Government whether they were consulted before the Governor-General took action under Section 126 (5) of the Government of India Act, regarding the release of political prisoners in the United Provinces and Bihar, the Premier categorically stated that the Punjab Government was not consulted in this matter, as it was the primary concern of the Governor-General.

Dewan Chamanlal read extracts from the Viceroy's 'communique' and wanted to know whether the words "tranquillity elsewhere" in the 'communique' included the Punjab also.

To this, the Premier replied that he could not say what the Governor-General had in mind, but in the said 'communique one Province was mentioned by name, which was not the Punjab.

The Punjab Premier did not commit his Government as to whether the release of politicals in Bihar and the United Provinces would or would not affect the Punjab.

Replying to another question, the Government replied that the ban on the Hindustani Seva Dal was removed in August last, whereas on the Nawjuan Bharat Sabha had not yet been removed, as the removal of the ban in this instance, would constitute danger to public peace.

In reply to Dr Gopichand, the Premier said that it was in the public interest to state whether

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 5.)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—An enterprising Parsee gentleman influential in higher commercial circles of Bombay as active Managing Agency partner for a prospective and gigantic industrial enterprise. Also a qualified and experienced Secretary. Statutory appointments. For particulars apply Box No. 9877 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Immediately one Ice Factory Engineer or Foreman or thoroughly experienced Mechanic. Apply Box 9882, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Unemployed or Retired-man to conduct small office. Opportunity for ambitious man to enter in business line. Experience in Millstore, Motor or Estate line preferred. Apply Box No. 9883 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for large Factories up-country young, capable, intelligent men to fill Headclerk's posts in course of time. Graduates with knowledge of accounts will be preferred. Apply stating qualifications, etc. to Box No. 7994 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Draftsmen: The Tata Iron & Steel Company, Limited will fill positions of Draftsmen, Senior and Junior Grades, for their Jamshedpur Works. Will consider men with structural and/or mechanical experience. Applicants must have good technical knowledge and minimum of three years' actual experience preferably in the heavy industries line. Beginners or Tracers need not apply. Submit applications promptly stating age, particulars of education and experience, last salary received and salary expected, to the General Manager, The Tata Iron & Steel Company, Limited, Jamshedpur. (7997)

62. TO BE LET

To Be Let—Haji Chambers at Matunga (G. I. P.) near Police Station, on Brahmanwada Road, Modern Flats, Rooms and shops for Hindus from 1st April. Moderate Rents. See Landlord on Building or telephone 25818. (9865)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS.

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 9866, "Bombay Chronicle."

174. BOOKS

How India is Governed by S. K. Shah. Just published. Price Rupee one. (Postage 3 annas). Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road, Bombay 7. (9860)

240. PARTNERSHIPS OFFERED.

Wanted Industrial Minded persons as financiers to a sound business firm, good interest, commission, or part, Ample security. Box No. 9869, "Bombay Chronicle."

327. AGENTS WANTED

We supply ghee to your market. Pure stuff guaranteed, rates moderate. Prompt compliance. Sample on order. Trial solicited. Agents wanted. Apply to: The Coronation Trading Co., Hospital Road, Agra. (9875)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to sell silk sarees etc. Samples and Particulars Free. Jagan Nath Chanan Ram. Ludhiana. (9871)

Rare opportunity for provision merchants, grocers and dana-walas to sell our Daldavanaspati (perfect as ghee) on commission as Agents. Apply Bhailal Raychand and Co., Bhat Bazaar, Bombay, 9. Telephone 21002. (9742)

Wanted Chief Agents or Branch Managers for the Punjab, Central Provinces, United Provinces, Bombay and Madras. Apply stating past experience, business expectations and terms to Insurance of India Ltd., Comilla (Bengal). Managed by the Comilla Banking Corporation Ltd., and New Standard Bank Ltd. having assets of at least 2 crores. (7929)

328. AGENCIES WANTED

Established firm requires for salable articles Indian/Foreign in Punjab and Sind. Representative in Bombay Malhotra, C/o Postmaster, Dadar. (9868)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Wanted persons desiring Rs. 7,812|8|- within three weeks. Further information against two green stamps to Box No. 9872 "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

TO PAST STUDENTS OF THE T. & T. V. SARVAJANIK HIGH SCHOOL, SURAT.

It is proposed to issue a Jubilee Volume, containing, among other things, brief life-sketches of some of the prominent Past Pupils of the School, on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the School and Silver Jubilee of the Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat. Past students of the School are therefore requested kindly to supply the following information to the Headmaster before 15-3-38:—

(1) Full Name and Address.
(2) Approximate period of attendance in the School (with years, if possible).
(3) Present position.
(4) A brief life sketch (about 25 printed lines).

B. J. AKKAD,
Headmaster.
T. & T. V. Sarvajanik High School, Surat.

11-2-38. 7907.

Public Notices

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in English are invited for quarrying Stone Metal 2". 1". 3/4" and 1/2". Rubble, Quarry Spalls; and earth for a period of 3 years from the Quarry of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company at Sevalia on the Anand-Godhra Branch.

The covers containing tenders will be received in the office of the Executive Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Baroda Residency before 14-00 hours on Tuesday the 15th March, 1938.

Detailed notice, specification and Tender Form may be obtained from the Executive Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Baroda Residency on payment of Rs. 2.

M. W. BRAYSHAY,
Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
Bombay, Dated 19th February, 1938. 7992.

NOTIFICATION.

COAL WAGON SUPPLY.

IN CONTINUATION of the Notification dated the 10th February 1938, the Coal Wagon Supply Committee hereby notify that Public Utility Concerns, who are entitled to wagons under "Priority" will receive no supplies on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday for two consecutive weeks commencing from 1st March, 1938.

J. R. HARRISON,
Chairman,
Coal Wagon Supply Committee.
Calcutta, the 21st February, 1938. (8005)

VACANCIES IN ALL INDIA RADIO.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from British subjects for the posts of Technical Assistants in All-India Radio. The minimum qualifications required are a University Degree in Electrical Engineering or Science with a special knowledge of Wireless and some practical experience of Wireless or Electrical Engineering

The posts carry a salary of Rs. 100-5/2-150 but selected candidates may have to serve as probationers for a period not exceeding six months during which time the salary will be Rs. 50 per mensem. Muslims will be preferred for ten of these posts. Those who have already sent in their applications for such posts to this office need not apply again as their applications are on record and will be considered. Applications should be addressed to the Controller of Broadcasting (T.A.), New Delhi, and should reach him by March 7, 1938. 8006.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED upto the end of March, 1938, from R. C. C. firms approved in G.C.M., P.W.D., No. 5170/27 dated 7th January 1931 as subsequently amended from time to time, for the construction of a R. C. C. Bridge to carry an axle load of 3 tons on Chandrabhaga River, on Ahmedabad Sabarmati Road, with plans and Estimates specifying clearly the rates on different items in the estimates and details on the plan.

The District Local Board Ahmedabad, will pay proper remuneration to the firm whose plans and estimates are approved with conditions that the sum thus given to the firm shall have to be refunded to the Board in case the same firm gets contract for the work.

2. Forms with the necessary data for preparation of the drawings can be had from the office of the U/S, between 11-0 A.M. and 6 P.M., on payment of Rs. 5 per form, on any day except Sundays and Holidays upto 20th March 1938. The tender must be accompanied by earnest money at the rate of 1 per cent. of the estimated amount, without which, no tender will be accepted. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit in cash 4 per cent of the estimated amount (including the earnest money) as security for the due performance of the contract.

3. Contractors shall produce evidence of their financial status from the Collector of the District in which they reside when submitting tenders.

4. Acceptance or rejection of any or all tenders rests with the Board for which no reasons will be assigned.

MOTILAL T. SHAH,
President,
District Local Board,
Ahmedabad.
District Local Board,
Bhadra, Ahmedabad,
Dated 22-2-1938. 8007.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that owing to the exceptional congestion of traffic on Walkeshwar Road expected on the 24th February, 1938, no bus services will be running on that day from 4-30 p.m. till such time as it may be possible to permit it. The Bus services concerned will, therefore, during this period terminate at Chaupati Bandstand.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 18th February, 1938. (7989)

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LTD.: UNDER CLAUSE 6, SECTION 144 OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913-36.

NOTICES HAVE BEEN RECEIVED proposing the name of Messrs. P. C. Malhotra & Co., as Auditors, solely or jointly of the Bank for the year 1938 this matter will be considered in Shareholders' meeting fixed for 6th March, 1938.

HARSUKH RAI,
Secretary.
21st February, 1938. (8008)

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS to purchase a VERY VALUABLE, IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, situated in a decent business locality in Bombay at the Junction of two Public Roads.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for purchase at the rate per square yard of the undermentioned property, free from all encumbrances, known as "Batliwala's Warree."

All that piece and parcel of land of ground with building, tenements, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwadi 4th Lane, Bombay, containing by admeasurement 656 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward, Nos. 1860 and 1901 and Street No. 33-35, Street Khetwadi 4th Lane, Cadastral Survey No. 670 of Girgaum, Laughton's Survey No. 5411, Tenure Quit-Ground Rent.

The tenders should be addressed to the undersigned and delivered at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, not later than 3 p.m. on 10th March, 1938, together with an earnest money deposit of Rs. 5,000. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed "Tenders for Batliwala's Warree," and the undersigned does not bind himself to accept any tender below a reserved price.

K. C. BANAJI, ESQ.,
Managing Trustee,
"Batliwala's Warree",
C/o Mazagonwalla & Co.,
Solicitors.
Lentin Chambers, Corner of Medows Street, and Dalal Street. (8004)

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1938, at 5 O'Colck (S.T.) in the afternoon for the purpose of transacting the following business, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended the 31st December 1937.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.
4. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS and Register of Members of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th February, 1938, to the 9th March, 1938, both days inclusive and from the 28th March 1938 to the 29th March 1938 both days inclusive.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1938.

By order of the Board of Directors,
P. V. R. IYER,
Joint Secretary.

The Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts will be posted to shareholders in the near future. (8000)

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF DEAD SURPLUS STORES AT G. I. P. RLY. CARRIAGE & WAGON & ELECTRIC DEPOT, MATUNGA.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway (Bombay) sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place (TO-DAY) THURSDAY, the 24th February, 1938 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Dead surplus stores comprising a big lot of scrap timber mixed, bottom boards, baboolwood, small pieces, broken trolly, Burma Teak sawn, motor shunt wound complete but without starter. Asbestos Sheets and Lagging, oily cotton waste, Petrol etc. lighting one and four cylender sets etc.

For the full list apply to the undersigned.

A deposit of 10 per cent. in cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

NOT ONLY

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But

MAGNIFICENT!

Opening of MINERVA MOVIETONE'S grand, magnificent drama.

"MEETHA ZAHAR"

Starring::
SOHRAB MODI and NASSEEM
Opening 10-30 P. M. TO-MORROW

MINERVA

TALKIES . . . Lamington Road.

Sat., Sun., Mon.: 2-30, 5-15 8, 10-45 p.m.

From SATURDAY

Maharashtra's Song-bird

LEELA

in

"KANHO-PATRA"

The woman who lived for all mankind.

"KANHO-PATRA"

Directed by:
Bhal G. Pendharkar.

From Saturday at

MAJESTIC

LAST ZENANA SHOW

OF

Bombay Talkies Great Production

JEEVAN PRABHAT

Starring:

DEVIKA RANI

TO-DAY

At 1-30 P. M.

OTHER SHOWS AS USUAL

5-30, 8, 10-30

MINERVA

TALKIES

SEVENTH WEEK

CHANDRARAO MORE

ROYAL . . . A HOUSE

3 Shows Daily: 5-15, 8, & 10-45.

ELECTION TO BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Mr. Hussain B. Tyebji's Manifesto

Mr. Hussain B. Tyebji who is standing as a candidate for election to the Bombay Legislative Council has issued the following manifesto to the voters:—

Actuated with the desire to serve the Mussalmans and my country, following the traditions of my father, I have decided to stand as a candidate for the seat which has fallen vacant in the Bombay Legislative Council from the Central Division Mahomedan constituency.

I have ever been a student of political affairs as a student in London and in Cambridge. I was the Honorary Secretary, Treasurer, Vice-President and President of each of the Societies known as the London Indian Society, the Indian Majlis of Cambridge, the Anjuman-e-Islam of London and the Downing College Debating Society, Cambridge. I also took part in the Union Society of Cambridge. I was appointed one of the five members of the British Indian Committee of London, as a colleague of Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir M. Hedderburn, and A. O. Hume. I spoke at the annual session of the Indian National Congress in 1903 urging greater employment of Indians in Government services. I was a member of the Presidency Association of Bombay till 1910 when I became a judge of the Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay. Here I served as a judge for 18-1/2 years, and after having acted as a Chief Judge, retired on approved service in 1928. Thereafter I served on the Committee for amending the Mussalman Waqf Act and drafted the Report on which the official report was based. I was Honorary Treasurer and later a Trustee appointed by the High Court to administer the affairs of the Anjuman-e-Islam of Bombay, an institution to advance the education and protect the interests of the Mussalmans of the Presidency.

My father in times gone by had rendered services to the Mahomedan community not wholly forgotten, and I desire to follow in his footsteps; and in this constituency, my brother Mohsin B. Tyebji, the first Mussalman to pass the I. C. S. served as District Judge; my brother Salman B. Tyabji and my cousins, Ibrahim Ahmedi and Ali Akber served as Executive Engineers, and another cousin Hamid Ali as Collector. I have, therefore, sufficient connection and interest in this constituency.

I feel it is the duty of every Mussalman to contribute to the full all he can to protect and safeguard Muslim interests, and help to guide the destinies of this country. In that spirit, I offer myself to serve you and I seek election for that purpose. I beg, therefore, that you will favour me with your vote, and support my candidature and give me an opportunity to serve you and the country.

NEW RAILWAY HOTEL AT AURANGABAD

(From Our Correspondent)

SECUNDERABAD, (By Mail).

The construction of the new State Railway Hotel at Aurangabad is now nearing completion and it will be open to receive visitors on 1st March, 1938.

This hotel is located in an ideal position just outside Aurangabad town and on high ground giving an excellent panoramic view of the surrounding country. The hotel has been designed on the most up-to-date lines and is being equipped with all modern requirements for the comfort and convenience of visitors. Modern sanitation has been installed and all rooms have their own baths and lavatories with hot and cold water laid on.

Electric lights and fans, good public rooms and tennis courts are other amenities.

Private cars are available for hire for the benefit of visitors staying at the hotel and in addition there are two 8-seater luxury motor coaches operated by the State Railway which have been specially fitted for local touring.

Visitors to the world-famous caves at Ellora and Ajanta have long felt the want of a good hotel at Aurangabad and the opening of this new building through the enterprise of H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway Administration will, it is anticipated, attract tourists to this centre of interest in increasing numbers.

Ernakulam.—His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin, has raised the salary of the Dewan Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chettiar, from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500 with effect from April 1, when Sir Shanmukham will enter on his second term of office. The salary will be exempted from income-tax.—United Press.

STAMP DUTY ON CHEQUES

Indian Merchants' Chamber Protest Against Grigg's Bill

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have sent the following telegram to the Government of India, Finance Department, New Delhi:—

"With reference to Bill No. 1 of 1938 to fix uniform rates for levy of certain stamp duties on bills and to impose for two years a stamp duty on cheques Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber beg to lodge in continuation of their protest of 16th their earnest protest against any further progress of this Bill. The Committee are convinced that in the absence of figures regarding the increase of Banking habit amongst the people since 1927, it is definitely wrong for Government to proceed with the Bill and it would be misleading the Legislative Assembly to encourage them to consider the Bill. The Committee have strong reasons to believe that the number of cheques passing through banks and even Clearing Houses has increased substantially owing to the absence of stamp duty on cheques. To handicap this good habit expending further would be disastrous. The Committee submit that Government should put before the Assembly figures regarding the number of cheques passing through Clearing Houses and banks during the last five years, at least, before they recommend imposition of stamp duty on cheques. The Committee further submit that in order to ascertain views of Provincial Governments and commercial bodies in the light of criticism of the proposal, consideration of the Bill should at least be postponed and opinion of Provincial Governments be obtained as also of commercial bodies and put before Assembly. The Committee earnestly request Government not to undo the good work which they started in 1927, when the Assembly resolved to discontinue stamp duty on cheques."

A Tucson (Arizona) message says General Pershing is seriously ill with complications following an attach of rheumatism.

Glands Made Young —Vigour Renewed Without Operation

If you feel old before your time or suffer from nerve, brain and physical weakness, you will find new happiness and health in an American medical discovery which restores youthful vigour and vitality quicker than gland operations. It is a simple home treatment in tablet form, discovered by an American Doctor. Absolutely harmless and easy to take, but the newest and most powerful invigourator known to science. It acts directly on your glands, nerves, and vital organs, builds new, pure blood, and works so fast that you can see and feel new body power and vigour in 24 to 48 hours. Because of its natural action on glands and nerves, your brain power, memory and eyesight often improve amazingly.

And this amazing new gland and vigour restorer, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs is guaranteed. It has been tested and proved by thousands in America, and is now available at all chemists here. Get Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs from your chemist today. Put it to the test. See the big improvement in 24 hours. Take the full bottle, which lasts eight days, under the positive guarantee that it must make you full of vigour, energy and vitality, and feel 10 to 20 years younger or money back on return of empty package. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you.

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Superiority Of Ayurvedic System

Allot Couple Of Wards In Govt. Hospitals To Prove Claim

Ayurvedic, Unani And Homoeopathic Association's Letter To Congress President

Dr. Ramchandra Bhoir, President of the Bombay Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic, Unani Medical Association has submitted a memorandum ot Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress in the course of which he says the following:

The Indian National Congress has stood for the last three decades for Swadeshi in every branch of national economic life. It has also stood for the development of national science and culture. It is therefore surprising that the Ministry in Bombay elected on the Congress ticket should seek directly or indirectly to discourage the indigenous Ayurvedic and Unani systems and encourage the foreign medical sciences and import of foreign medicine and drugs worth crores of rupees.

The bill which the Congress Ministry in Bombay proposes to bring forward is calculated to help the allopathic practitioners at the cost of indigenous systems which, in many respects, is far in advance of the former and which is decidedly cheaper and more readily available to the Indian villager, whose interests the Congress is expected to protect and advance.

Our foreign rulers have done such a tremendous propaganda in favour of the Western system and such an amount of prejudice against Ayurvedic and Unani systems that among the educated Indians there is a feeling that the Allopathic system is the only one of any value and that the Ayurvedic and Unani systems are products of a barbarous people. As a matter of fact for many of the most devastating diseases the allopathic system has found no remedies yet, and the treatments it sanctions are admittedly in experimental stage. For diseases like tuberculosis, scropula, piles, fistula, spru, paralysis, jaundice, etc., the allopathic science indulges in nothing more than speculation and chance, while in Ayurvedic and Unani systems there are definite treatments. And these treatments are quicker and cheaper.

The allopathic practitioners hide the fact that their treatments are still in an experimental stage in order to create confidence among the general public. The Government of Bombay are even now spending Rs. 50,000 every year in carrying on experiments on injections for snake bites while in Ayurvedic systems there are drugs that have long past the stage of experiment. For cure of tuberculosis also a huge fund is being raised and lacs of rupees are being spent in experiments. That is also the case with cancer and similar other disease.

TO SHOW THE SUPERIORITY OF THE INDIAN SYSTEMS ALL THAT WE ASK THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT IS THAT THEY SHOULD ALLOT US ONE OR TWO WARDS FOR A YEAR AND THE COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF CURED PATIENTS, ETC. IN THESE WOULD BE ENOUGH TO ESTABLISH SUPERIORITY OF INDIAN SYSTEMS. WE ARE CONFIDENT OF SHOWING BETTER RESULTS AT HALF THE PRESENT COST.

We are aware that there is room for systematisation and development of the Ayurvedic systems but this can best be fostered with Government support and patronage. It is the duty of a national ministry like that of the Congress to take steps in this direction and we, therefore, appeal to you to call upon the Congress Ministry to grant our demand which is so eminently calculated to advance the cause of national systems of medical treatment and to encourage indigenous drugs and medicines and thus save crores of rupees now being exported to foreign countries.

All that we ask is an opportunity to show the superiority of Ayurvedic and Unani systems over allopathic and the Congress Government should be the first to utilise the opportunity, but they have failed to do anything so far and hence this appeal to you, which we hope will be fulfilled.

AROUND THE COURTS

A pathetic story was narrated before the City Coroner to-day at the inquest on Shankar Nagappa and Jalga Nagappa, who accidentally received bad scalds from boiling water.

The Jury returned a verdict of death by shock from extensive scalds accidentally sustained from boiling water on them.

Sakharam Dagdoo, Thakuji Dagdoo, Pistabai Dagdoo and Bhikibai Sakharam were arrested last night on charges of attempt to commit murder and were brought before the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

The accused were ordered to be in Police custody till March 9.

Alleged Knife Attack

A man who is alleged to have assaulted his nephew, while under the influence of drink, was arrested by the Bholwada Police last night.

In putting up the suspect Shiwaji before the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Bholwada, the police stated that last night he went to the house of his nephew, Shanker Patkar, residing at Supari Bagh Road, in a drunken state, and began to vilify his wife. When the nephew asked him to stop his unseemly language, he is alleged to have taken out a butcher's knife from his pocket and struck Patkar. Patkar was hurt on his arm and was treated at the K. E. M. Hospital.

The accused was ordered to be released on bail till March 2.

Ramsingh Kison Singh was arrested last night on a charge of cheating by the Maharbourie Police.

The complainant was approached by the accused and asked if he wanted to know how to manufacture Gold. The complainant having agreed was induced to part with Rs. 105 for the purpose of buying ingredients to manufacture Gold and disappeared. 7 days later he was arrested and the complaint was recorded. The accused was offered bail in Rs. 200 with a cash deposit of Rs. 200 which he was unable to furnish. Hence he was ordered to be remanded into Police custody till March 9.

Yusuf Fazal Hussein and Ahmed Hajee Mulla were arrested on charges of voluntarily causing heart with injurious weapons.

The complainant residing in a Musafarkhana. intervened in a scuffle over a dog and, it is alleged, was assaulted and taken to the J. J Hospital in precarious condition.

The accused is ordered to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 150 and with one surety in like amount.

17-YEAR OLD GIRL CATCHES FATAL BURNS FROM STOVE

While a 17-year-old girl, named Ambibai Tayabalii, residing at Null Bazar, was lighting a stove to boil water, her sari caught the flames. She sustained severe burns all over her body. She died at the J. J. Hospital yesterday.

At an inquest held over her body, a verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Bombay Coroner to-day.

CHILD SWALLOWS OPIUM AND DIES.

The City Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death caused by the effects of opium which the child (18 months' old) had inadvertently swallowed. at an inquest over Hanuwan.

Its mother stated that she was in the habit of giving it a small quantity of opium to put a stop to its crying. Yesterday she went to the water-tap leaving it alone in the house. When she returned she noticed that a box of opium had been emptied.

Rash Driving Charge

Melville Guarte was placed this morning before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on a charge of rash and negligent driving.

The accused was arrested last night by the Princess Street police. who released him on bail.

The police, in applying for an extension of the bail period, stated that the car driven by the accused dashed against a victoria that was going along Queen's Road. The impact was so great that the victoria-driver was thrown out on the pavement. One of the passengers of the car was also thrown out and received injuries.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to continue on the same bail till March 2.

Contraband Liquor

A young man, who thought of spreading mirth at a marriage ceremony by importing country liquor found that the law does not respect such a plea.

Martin Mendoza was arrested by the Excise Police on Monday morning while he was transporting 7½ drams of country liquor from Uttan, in Thana district, to Mahim.

When charged with transporting liquor without permit before the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Bholwada, he pleaded guilty and said that he brought the liquor for a marriage ceremony at his brother's place.

The Magistrate, however, sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

No Transfer Of Case

"I am enclosing the report of the proceeding of this case published in the "Bombay Sentinel". This report is not quite accurate but it is clear from it that neither the complainant nor her witness appeared to have been frightened or became nervous in witness box by questions from the Bench. There is also no mention in the "Sentinel" that the questions were put to the complainant and her witness in the tone and manner to frighten them and to make them nervous."

Thus stated Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate in his written Report submitted to the Chief Presidency Magistrate in regard to the application submitted by Mr. Joachim Alva, Advocate, on behalf of a minor Hindu girl that her case should be transferred from Mr. Haji's Court to some other Magistrate's Court. The complainant feared that she would not get a fair and impartial trial as the learned Presidency Magistrate was definitely prejudiced against her.

"I am in no manner prejudiced against the complainant or her case. Whatever I have done is only in the interest of justice and her fair trial without any partiality to any party," concluded the written Report to the C. P M. by Mr. Haji. Thereon the C. P. M. refused to accept the Transfer Application and ordered that the case against Mrs. Edwards, an Anglo-Indian lady typist of the Revenue Department Secretariat, for Insult and Hurt, by the complainant minor be proceeded with in the Court of Mr. Haji.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate did not allow Mr. Joachim Alva to proceed when he declared that the Magistrate's Report was not correct.

The Advocate for the Defence, Mr. St. John, stated that the Members of the Bar at the Mazagaon Court smiled at the manner in which the minors tendered evidence in Mr. Haji's Court, Mr. Joachim Alva said: "On the other hand, members of the Bar were aghast at the manner in which the proceedings were conducted when youngsters were bullied by the Magistrate and became nervous."

The Chief Presidency Magistrate did not allow Mr. Alva to make further remarks against the Magistrate.

YOUTH FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER

Transported For Life

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, (By Mail).

Judgment was delivered on Feb 18 in a sensational case at the Sessions Court, Thana, in which one Shingya Padya Koli was charged under section 302 I.P.C. for having caused the death of Parvati, wife of Laxman Ragho of village Ovale. The Judge, Mr. M. A. Bhave, accepting the verdict, sentenced the accused to transportation for life. The story of the prosecution arose out of the following facts:—

The deceased had eloped with the accused to Malad in the month of April last, but she was brought back to Ovale by Laxman, her husband, on the 22nd of September, 1937. Again next day she went to the house of accused and again she was brought back by Laxman with the help of the Police Patil.

On the 26th of September, it was alleged the accused went to the house of Laxman in the morning at about 10 a.m. and after opening the door of the house, enquired of Parvati. Laxman was away from home to attend to his work in the forest and Laxman's mother, Thaki, an old woman aged 60 and his son, Ambo, a child of 7 years were in the house. Thaki told the accused that Parvati had gone out with her husband. But, the accused came in and after seeing Parvati in the kitchen, went to her, caught hold of her hair and stabbed her with a big penknife making 25 incised and punctured wounds on the vital parts of her body.

The old woman and the boy raised cries, but none of the villagers rushed to their rescue. Parvati dropped down dead and thereafter, it was alleged the accused went up a Palm-tree and sat upon it till 6 p.m. From there he was shouting that he had murdered Parvati and Police should be called and Panchanama should be made. Then he got down and absconded. He was arrested from the jungle after eight days.

The defence was that deceased was a woman of bad character She had eloped thrice before with another man as a result of ill-treatment by her husband. She had even made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide. Her husband had beaten her mercilessly after she was brought back from Malad. The accused pleaded that at the time of the crime, he was not in the village and as such, knew nothing about it. The defence was conducted by Mr. D. M. Nadkarni, Pleader, Thana while the Crown was represented by Mr. D. J Raje, Assistant to Public Prosecutor, Thana.

In passing the lighter sentence the Judge took into consideration the fact that accused was only 23 years old.

PARLA'S NEW VICE-PRESIDENT

Mr. S. N. Kalbag Elected

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Feb. 23.

At a meeting of the Vile Parle Municipality held yesterday morning, Mr. S. N. Kalbag was unanimously elected as Vice-President of the Municipality in the vacancy caused by the elevation of Mr. Gomes to the presidential GADI.

Mr. Kalbag has been a member of the Municipality from its very inception nearly eight years, and is one of the most painstaking and experienced members of that body.

Several matters relating to the construction and maintenance of roads in the municipal area were gone through after which the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

"Stay-in-Strike In Suryodaya Mill

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The "stay-in-strike" on the part of two hundred women workers at Suryodaya Mill, Tardeo, took a turn for the worse this morning when the strikers, standing in front of the Mill, tried to prevent the new recruits from getting in.

The women, workers it is said, appealed to the recruits not to go inside the mill. As they did not comply with the request, the strikers threatened them and tried to prevent the recruits from going in.

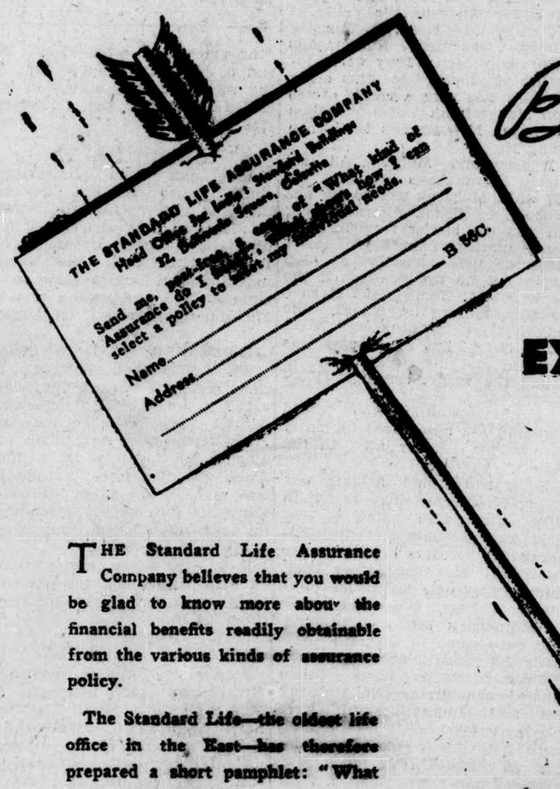
The police, who were on the scene, it is said, asked the strikers not to create a serious situation. The strikers then allowed the recruits to go in.

Saturday 26th. Feb.
The Byculla Club Cup—The Turf Club Cup

Monday 28th Feb.
Saturday 5th Mar.

ADMISSION RATES AS USUAL (Right of Admission Reserved).

Bombay Races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Rolls of unsightly fat at waist and hips, double chins, ugly, bulging limbs—all these are caused when waste products left after every meal are not emptied regularly from the system. But there is a danger in drastic, artificial slimming methods and violent exercises which strain the heart.

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Nawanagar Recover After Bad Start

WENSLEY AND AMARSINGH IN FINE STAND

Hyderabad Score 97 For 3: Aibara 43 (Not Out)

SCORES:—

Nawanagar	*(1st Innings)*	*152*
Hyderabad	*(1st Innings)*	*113*
Nawanagar	*(2nd Innings)*	*270*
Hyderabad	*(2nd Innings) for 3 wkts.*	*97*

At the close of play, on Wednesday, critics felt that Nawanagar would retain the Ranji Trophy, which is contested for by Provincial teams. Nawanagar made 152 in the first innings; Hyderabad replied with 113. Nawanagar after making a disastrous start in their second venture, had a tail that did for them what higher batsmen were expected to do, and they closed the innings with a nice figure —270. This demands from Hyderabad 310 runs for victory. It is a big task against the class bowling that Nawanagar can put into operation. Hyderabad set about their objective poorly, though, after this, batsmen made some amends and when play was suspended on Wednesday, Hyderabad had scored 97 runs for 3 wickets. They have yet some solid batting to put in, and the Nawanagar bowlers are out to frustrate any ambition to wrest the Championship that lies with them.

Disaster awaited Nawanagar when they resumed their second innings on Wednesday morning.

Their previous night's position was 6 for 1, and at the closure Vinoo Mankad and Colah were together. Much was expected from the pair. This expectation, however, did not materialise, as when the book showed 22, Vinoo Mankad dealt with a fine ball from Hyder Ali wrongly to give Mache a catch, which was accepted (22—2—9).

Yadvendrasinghji, who came to the crease next, failed to stay, a risky run attempted was his downfall, as with a smart return, Hardy smashed his wicket before he reached safe land (24—3—0).

Bannerje and Colah were now associated. This partnership was another poor affair. At 30 Colah was Hyder Ali's second victim of the morning, the bowler holding Colah off one of his own deliveries (30-4-16). Bannerjee was the fourth failure After giving three to his side. Ibrahim Khan got past his defence (32-5-3).

With Wensley and Amar Singh together the tone of play changed. Earlier in the day the display had been shaky and the batsmen appeared to be of two minds, when operating against the bowling. Wensley was different he faced the attack confidently and scored at regular intervals Amar Singh at the other end indulged in bright cricket and treated the bowling as if it was stuff to be punished. The pair's batting doubled the side's score with 20 minutes work at the wickets. This speedy scoring was continued despite repeated changes in the attack.

Nawanagar earned their century exactly after 100 minutes' play, which meant that the Wensley and Amar Singh had put on 68 in 49 minutes. Both batsmen now were paying scant respect to Hyderabad's bowling and were steadily making amends for earlier bad fortune Wensley, after the score board had just indicated 110, put up a ball which was not held. Amar Singh with a strong hit put the ball over the boundary line and he took his side to 120.

Watching Hyderabad's bowling one failed to see anything in it, and the cheap dismissals earlier in the day must be put down to cricket luck. Boundaries were a common thing now and the men at the score boards were kept busy. In exactly an hour's play Amar Singh and Wensley had given their side 105 runs.

Both batsmen at this stage had sailed past the half century mark. Amar Singh did this first, though he entered on his venture prior to Wensley. Amar Singh's happy career came to an end not long after, in trying to lift Ibrahim Khan far out to the off he gave Asadullah a catch which was accepted. Amar Singh's 57 included 7 boundaries and a sixer (142-6-57). Marshall joined Wensley, but was a disappointment, he left at 149 after scoring 6. Hussain's acceptance of a catch in the gully off Hyder Ali being the cause of his dismissal (149-7-6) Mubarak Ali now partnered Nawanagar's Australian coach. They were together at lunch. At this break Wensley was with a credit of 60 and Mubarak Ali had 3 against his name. Nawanagar's total then being 160.

Wensley and Mubarak Ali resumed Nawanagar's innings. At 177 when Mubarak was 10, he was dropped by Ushak Ahmed. Hyder Ali was the bowler to suffer. He made amends immediately after when he took correctly a high catch put up by Wensley off the same bowler. Wensley had given a faultless innings for his 67. He might have been slower than Amar Singh, but his display was polished and his stroke play all round the wicket correct, (178—8—67).

Indravijaysinhji who joined Mubarak Ali, announced his entry by sending Hyder Ali to the stands.

Hyderabad's slack fielding was giving Nawanagar more runs than they earned. The work in the field was at times slovenly. Mubarak Ali, with a crisp cut for two gave Nawanagar 200. Their innings had now lasted 160 minutes.

Nawanagar's tail was wagging and runs came in regularly. Mubarik Ali again at 41 gave a difficult high catch to Ushaq Ahmed, who dropped it. Mubarak Ali and Indravijaysinhji were playing cricket and the decades were hoisted regularly. In the first 60 minutes after lunch, Nawanagar had scored 70 runs. With 230 on the score board, 50 was put up for Mubarak Ali.

MUBARAK'S SPLENDID INNINGS

Nawanagar reached 250 of their innings at exactly 3 p.m. Assadullah was now bowling in place of Ibrahim Khan while Vajubha had taken over the Club House end from Hyder Ali. Ali changes in the attack did not matter a little to Mubarak Ali, who was now in his sixties. The Punjab University Blue had hardly crossed this figure when he skied a delivery from Vajubha and Hadi fielding near the Governor's pavilion held a high running catch to bring about the end of Mubarak's happy stay at the wickets. Mubarak's 61 included 6 hits to the boundary. (258-9-61).

ALL OUT FOR 270

Abdul Aziz and Indravijaysinhji formed the last association and they carried the total to 270 when Aziz was caught behind the wickets by Mache off Ibrahim Khan and the Nawanagar second innings came to a close at 3-16 p.m. with a total of 270, Indravijaysinhji remaining unbeaten with 34.

HYDERABAD: 2ND INNINGS.

When Hyderabad entered on their second venture they were asked to score 310, if victory was desired. They set about this task at 3-30 p.m. with Assadullah and Mache. The batsmen faced Amar Singh and Bannerjee. A bad start was made, Asadullah throwing away his innings by attempting an impossible second run, he was easily run out (5-1-5).

E. B. Aibara was now associated with Mache and the pair were together at tea, when the score stood at 10

GAME AFTER TEA.

Mache and Aibara continued Hyderabad's uphill task after tea at 4 p.m. Amar Singh and Bannerjee were again entrusted with the attack. Amar Singh was taken off after two overs. Mubarak Ali took charge for him. The rate of scoring was satisfactory, Aibara doing the bulk of run-getting. He played both Bannerjee and Mubarak Ali confidently. Thirty was hoisted for Hyderabad when the innings was 35 minutes old. Wensley put himself on now at the Club House end in place of Bannerjee. He conceded a single to Aibara, off the last ball of his initial over. Mubarak Ali sent down a maiden over to Aibara. Wensley was successful in his second over, Mache cocked up a delivery to leg where Vinoo Mankad brought off an easy catch (35—2—7). Aibara had Ushaq Ahmed as a partner after the second fall. Aibara swipped Wensley to the leg boundary to give Hyderabad 40.

This pair was apparently set when the partnership was dissolved. S. M. Hussain and Aibara were together at the close of play on Wednesday and at that stage Hyderabad boasted 97 for the loss of three wickets. The not-out Aibara and Hussain had to their respective credits 43 and 15.

Scores:—

NAWANAGAR (2ND INNINGS).

K. S. Ranvirsinhji, c Hussain b Hyder Ali ...	5
Vinoo Mankad, c Mache, b Hyder Ali ...	9
S. H. M. Colah, c and b Hyder Ali ...	14
K. S. Yadvendrasinhji, (run out) ...	0
S. Bannerjee, b Ibrahim Khan ...	3
A. F. Wensley, c Ushak Ahmad b Hydar Ali ...	67
L. Amar Singh, c Asadullah, b Ibrahim Khan ...	57
N. D. Marshall, c Hussain, b Hyder Ali ...	6
Mubarak Ali, c Hadi, b Vajubha ...	61
Indravijaysinhji not out ...	34
Abdul Aziz, c Mache, b I. Khan ...	8
Extras ...	6
Total ...	270

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ibrahim Khan	23.4	2	65	3
Hyder Ali	23	1	92	5
Mehta	6	0	20	0
Vajubha	9	1	23	1
Ushaq Ahmed	3	0	17	0
Assadullah	6	0	47	0

FALL OF WICKETS.

1 for 5; 2 for 22; 3 for 24; 4 for 30; 5 for 32; 6 for 142; 7 for 149, 8 for 178; 9 for 258 and 10 for 270.

HYDERABAD: (2nd Innings).

Assadullah (run out)	5
Mache, c Mankad, b Wensley ..	7
A. E. Aibara (batting)	43
Ushaq Ahmed, b Mubarak Ali	20
S. M. Hussain (batting)	15
Extras	7
Total (for 3 wickets)	97

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HOCKEY MUSINGS

(BY SHORT CORNER)

Provincial Championship—Aga Khan—League Games—Matches At Parsi Gymkhana—A Word To Umpires

BOMBAY, Sunday.

THE AGA KHAN CUP.

Good entries are expected for the Aga Khan Tournament which will be played on the Azad Maidan as usual. The Lahore Y. M. C. A., last year's Champions, are coming again, I hear, and with one or two players of International fame. The Bangalore Indians are also expected but not under the same name, as they will come with a United team, being the pick of Bangalore players.

The Jhansi Heroes may also be among the entrants and if they are persuaded then Bombay will have another opportunity of seeing Dhyan Chand, India's "Wizard of the stick" in action, with Rup Singh another versatile player.

The Mohan Bagans, if persuaded to make the trip, would be a great draw. The name itself is enough to fill the stands to capacity and besides, they are not a bad team!

I wonder, if a Madras Team could be brought down. Madras has some fine players and should attract good crowds, out of the South Indian population of Bombay.

Nothing seems to be known of the St. Pat's but I expect they might make up their mind to throw yet another stone at the Aga Khan Cup.

LEAGUE MATCHES.

At present, the League interest is flogging but will be aroused with the approach of the end. The walk-overs given by the Police and G. I. P. Headquarters seem to be the cause of the lull.

The Police are in correspondence with the B. P. H. A. regarding the walk-over granted to the Y. M. C. A. as the Police, I strongly believe, were not in possession of the fixture list. The Police have never known to fail and always take keen interest and are the team in Bombay to be punctual. All hockey lovers will be glad to hear of the decision of the B. P. H. A. on the question of the walk-over.

The B. E. S. T. showed a welcome return to form when they defeated the G. I. P. Mech. Institute, Parel but unfortunately too late for their stay in the II Division for another year at least is a certainty.

The Lusitanians 'A' had an easy time against the Y. M. C. A. whom they beat by 5 goals to nil. The former are on par with the Customs and have yet not been beaten in the League.

The Customs, too, have never been beaten but drew with the Telephone Co. The Lusitanians also drew with the Telephone Co. The meeting of the Customs and Lusitanians should be well worth watching. The City Police have drawn only once but they have lost 2 points due to a walk-over. If they do not get a reply, then they will definitely be out of the running for the Championship.

AT THE PARSI GYMKHANA.

The matches fixed at the Parsi Gymkhana have all been losing both to the teams as well as the spectators. The ground is in a very bad state, certainly, not fit for good hockey. The standard of hockey consequently was very low.

Teams are expected to play their matches on the Association ground and this was stated in the notification sent before the commencement of the League. If the League matches could not be played on the Association Ground, the number of teams could be reduced by having a knock-out tournament, before the League, and only eight teams retained for the II Division, besides those in the first division.

I heard a few teams complain against being made to play on the Parsi Gymkhana ground and I think theirs was a legitimate complaint. Yet another complaint is that on the Parsi Gymkhana ground umpires often fail to turn up and teams have to play under one umpire. Teams do feel keenly when they have to play under conditions mentioned above.

A WORD TO UMPIRES.

Umpires still persist in failing to turn up or do so late and the Umpires Board seems to be taking no steps in the matter. This is to be regretted. If hockey is to be improved, this disregard is certain to prove disastrous.

THE OBSTRUCTION RULE.

Yet another important rule and often disregarded by Umpires is the Obstruction Rule. Tackling an opponent from the wrong side, unless the attacker touches the ball first, amounts to obstruction, and must be summarily dealt with taking care to apply the advantage rule. Coming between the ball and an opponent, is also obstruction and passing the ball behind from the wrongside is also on obstruction, and should not be allowed. A free-hit to the opponents must be awarded.

A grave error Umpires commit, is to pull up players for turning with the ball. The Rules have nothing against turning with the ball, even a dozen times, provided the turning does not amount to obstruction.

ELEPHANTA PEASANTS' GRIEVANCE

Representation To Revenue Member

(From Our Correspondent).

ALIBAG, Feb. 22.

A certain acreage of land till now being used as a grazing pasture by the agricultural population of Elephanta Island, otherwise known as Gharapuri, has been sold by the Collector of Kolaba, on behalf of the Bombay Government to one Mr. Vishram Narsi. On sale, this new owner put a fence around this land and started building several bungalows. Men and cattle used to take water from the wells and tanks on the land were prevented from doing so.

A representation was made on behalf of the agricultural population by Mr. D. K. Kunte and Mr. Mohamed Mohasin Bhaiji, both Kolaba M. L. A.'s to the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Member. As a result of that building work on the land has been stopped by order of the Collector of Kolaba pending further inquiry into the matter.

DELEGATE TO PARSI MATRIMONIAL COURT

Mr. C. M. Talyarkhan Declared Elected

A meeting of the Parsi Justices of the Peace was held to elect a delegate to the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court in the place of late Mr. H. M. Chowna. Mr. Cawashah M. Talyarkhan, B.A., LL.B., a retired advocate and Miss Dhun Desai contested the election. Miss Desai withdrew at the last moment and Mr. Talyarkhan was, therefore, declared elected

Archbishop Of Bombay At Gorai And Culvem

(From A Correspondent.)

GORAI, (By Mail.)

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Thomas D. Roberts, S. J. Archbishop of Bombay was given a princely reception on the occasion of his First Pastoral Visit to Dharavi Island at Gorai and Culvem, on February 20.

On arrival at the entrance of the Church, he was garlanded and presented with an address which was read by Mr. Andrew M. D'Mello on behalf of the Parishers of Holy Magi Church of Gorai.

Inside the Church His Grace was received by the Rev. Vicar and the Clergy. His Grace said Mass and administered Sacrament of Confirmation on about 350 Children. After the service the whole Congregation was given Blessing and Kiss by him.

In the evening His Grace was received by the Parishioners of Culvem and was presented with an Address which was read by Mr. Flex Ferreira. His Grace told them that he would look into their grievances in due course of time. His Grace administer Sacrament of Confirmation to about 100 Children and gave Blessing and Kiss to whole Congregation. His Grace visited Culvem Village and left via seashore of Culvem and Gorai back to Bombay.

WORLD HEAVY-WEIGHT TITLE

Joe Louis To Meet Nathan Mann

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.

Joe Louis is putting a world heavy-weight championship stake for a 15-rounder against Nathan Mann of Connecticut at Madison-square Garden to-night.

The fight was originally announced as a warming-up bout preparatory to defending his title against Schmeling in June.

Mann who is of Italian extraction is a promising youngster, his style slightly resembling Jack Dempseys but vulnerable to the left, with which Louis is dangerous. The promoter anticipates a capacity crowd of 18,000.

Louis is 3/1 on favourite.—Reuter.

DEATH OF AN OLD CRICKETER

Mr. Purshottam G. Sukhadia, commonly known as "Purshottam Master" died at the age of 75 on February 13, at Shrinathdwara, where he was appointed a Cricket Teacher by the late Damodarlalji Maharaj.

The deceased was a foundation member of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana of Bombay. He presented a shield in 1912 to the Hindu Gymkhana, known as "Purshottam Shield" for the promotion of Hindu cricket in Bombay. He was for a number of years, Cricket Teacher in the Elphinstone High School.

The P. J. Hindu Gymkhana was closed on the 22nd instant in honour and memory of the deceased.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s.

Also 49.3 metres, 6,086 kc/s. for Transmissions I and II and 90.8 metres, 3,305 kc/s. for Transmission III.

A. M.

7-30 Keshav S. Gaekwad of Poona. 7-45 Gangubai of Hubli. 8-20 Keshav S. Gaekwad. 8-30 Gulshan Sufi. 11-30 Gujarati Geets.

12 Noon. Shamshedbai of Delhi.

P. M.

12-30 Azmat Hussein. 12-45 Pandit Omkarnath. 1-0 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-5 Record Programme. 5-30 P. K. Padhye. 5-40 Vinayakrao Harshe. 6-0 Gangubai of Hubli. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Review of recent Marathi publications by M. D. Altekar, 'Poras'. 7-45 Hindustani drama. by Air Artists. 8-30 Commercial News. 8-45 Gulshan Sufi Sajan torke preet na jana. 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Gangubai of Hubli. Marathi pad. 9-30 The News. 9-45 Little known trades and crafts of India. A talk by D. R. Banaji. 10-0 Jack Harold's Trio in Modern Rhythms. 10-15 Diamond Newby: Crooner. 10-30 Tom Rowland: Organ

Delhi I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s.

A. M.

8-0 Dulari. 8-20 Ramzan Khan, Khayal lalit. 8-40 Air Orchestra. 8-50 Shirin Jan of Gwalior. 9-10 News In English. 9-20 In Hindustani 9-30 B. S. Rawat. 9-45 Nisar Husain Khan of Baroda.

P. M.

12-30 Record Programme. 1-30 Two Popular Bands. 5-0 Shirin Jan. 5-30 For Jack and Jill. 6-0 Ramzan Khan. 6-20 Dulari. 6-30 For Villagers Only. 7-30 Story for Children. 7-40 Ramzan Khan. 8-0 Principles of Literary Criticism. A talk in Hindustani. 8-15 Nisar Husain of Baroda. 8-45 Shirin Jan. 9-0 Dulari. 8-15 News Weather. In Hindustani. 8-30 In English. 8-45 Two Great Singers. 10-0 Operation of Empire Air Mail Services in India. Talk by F. Tymms. 10-15 Pianoforte Recital, by Lina Chappell. 10-45 Toti del Monte. 10-55 News.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSION I

81. 3 metres, 9,565 kc/s.

Programme as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION II

31.3 metres, 9,565 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION III

86 metres, 3,485 kc/s.

P. M.

5-0 to 6-30 Programmes as in Delhi I. 6-30 Shirin Jan. Light Music. 6-50 Rewa on Sarangi. 7-0 Dulari. 7-15 Ramzan Khan. 7-30 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I. 9-45 Shirin Jan. Light Music. 10-0 to 10-15 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10-15 Nisar Husain. Light Classical music 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

V U C 370.4 m., 810 kc/s. and 49.1 m., 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

P. M.

12.36 Melodious Master-Mosaics. 1.36 Craft of Writing. Talk in Bengali by U.N. Gangul. 2.6 A Midday Tune. By Jantri Sangha. 2.26 'Jhar', Playlet by Sri Binoy Ghose. 5.6 For Countryside. 5.36 Biresh Ukil. 5.46 Uttra Devi. 6.1 Narendra Nath Bose. 6.16 'Brata Utjapan'. A playlet. 7.31 Sohan Singh of Ludhiana. 7.51 Talk in Bengali. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali) 8-21 K. C. Dey. 8-41 Angurbala. 9-1 Commercial News, Weather. 9-6 News. 9-21 This month in the Garden. 9.36 Variety from Studio.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

A.M.

8-0 Naat. 8-10 Bai Saraswatibai of Bombay. 8-25 Baharbai. 8-40 Khyber Orchestra. 8-45 Zohra Jan.

P.M.

5-30 Mumtaz Begam. 5-50 Bai Saraswatibai. 6-10 Khyber Orchestra: Pritam. 6-15 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 6-30 Khabare Atare. 7-30 Baharbai. 7-45 Is Courtship a Social Necessity? Debate in Hindustani. Mrs. Michael: Yes. Mr. Michael No. 8-0 Zohra Jan. 8-20 Khyber Orchestra. 8-25 Mumtaz Begam. 8-45 Bai Saraswatibai. 9-5 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. News, Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Trade Depressions, talk by R. D. Ahmad. 10-0 Baharbai. 10-20 Sadqe Nabi Ji tumhare. Zohra Jan. 10-30 Zohra Jan. 10-45 When two neighbourers meet.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s

P.M.

6-0 Airvoice Orchestra. 6-10 Classical Music. 6-30 For Countryside. 7-0 Devotional Music. 7-30. Gauhar Sultan. 8-15 New Books. Review by P. N. Sharma. 8-30 Desh on Violin. 8-40 Hindi and Punjabi Geet. 8-55 Gauhar Sultan. 9-15 News Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Humour of Dickens. 10-0 European Music.

B B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.). GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.). GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m). GSW 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.). GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.).

P.M.

7-25 Opening. 7-30 House in Country. 8-15 W. H. Berry as Mr. Micawber. 8-30 Band of Royal Marines (Plymouth Division). 9-15 British Industries Fair, 1938. 9-30 News. 9-50 Matters of Moment. A talk by Earl of Lytton. 10-5 Scots Concert.

AYURVIDIC PREVENTIVE AGAINST SMALL-POX.

Vaidyaraj Prataproy Trambakial gives the following prescription as preventive against attack of small-pox.

The bitter Nimb leaves are powerful germicides. Keep fresh bitter-Nimb leaves in all the corners of the house. Burn bitter-nimb leaves so as to produce smoke, which should be distributed in all the corners of the house twice a day. Remain in bitter-nimb shed if possible or at least have a walk where bitter-nimb trees are in abundance. Take bath with bitter-nimb leaves boiled in water. Take bitter-nimb quath (leaves well boiled in water) morning and evening about half ounce per dose. Try to keep free bowels and do not allow indigestion.

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION.

(From A Correspondent.)

The tenth anniversary of the Andhra Association and Library, Kalyan was celebrated on the 13th inst. Prof. Pratapagiri Ramamurthi unveiled the photo of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa.

The General Secretary read the annual report after which the new office-bearers were elected.

Prof. Pratapagiri Ramamurthi as president, Syt. S. Krishna Rao, as Vice-President, Syt. V. V. Subba Rao as General Secretary, Syt. P. V. Sarma, Joint Secretary, Syt. C. M. Jeevanarao Bhajana Secretary and Syts. M. Ramamurthi, A. N. Rao, R. Akshayam, B. N. Panda as Committee members.

"Ramadas" was staged in Telugu.

At night Prof. Pratapagiri spoke on Federation.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Maha Vad 10, 1994
Muslim: Zilhaj 22, 1356
Parsi: Sherever 22, 1307
Hightide: 6-02 20-59
Lowtide: 1-28 13-09
Sunrise: 7h 2m
Sunset: 6h 42m

Arrival of Babu Subhas Chandra Bose in City: Procession from V. T. to Congress House starts at 8-15 a.m.

Public meeting, Azad Maidan, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). Subhas to speak and Jawahar to preside.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

S S Narkunda with Mails from London of the 10th instant due at 7 p.m.

Friday, February 25.

Bombay Legislative Assembly, 2 p.m.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

The Schedule 'Plane came on Wednesday morning at 11-30 from Kathiawar.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Bombay Citizens' Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at Mr. Gadre's Office, Krishna Cinema, at 7-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer 'Nagato Maru' left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 22nd February and is expected to arrive here on or about 20th March.

M. R. F. DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road, for the week ending 19th February 1938, was 361; of these, 228 were males and 133 females.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of 'E' Ward will meet near the Byculla Fire Brigade Station on Saturday, the 26th February 1938 at 7 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

BOMBAY FIELD CLUB

Under the auspices of the Club Mr. S. Jepson will show the following films taken by him: Dances and festivals of India, Blooms of Bombay (in colour), In and Around Bombay and All Alike, 4 Legs or 2! and will give a talk on "Hunting for Films Round Bombay", to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. at the Conference Room, Electric House, Colaba Causeway, Fort. Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Temple will preside.

MOTION PICTURE SOCIETY OF INDIA

Under the auspices of the Motion Picture Society of India a series of lectures on the various aspects of the Motion Picture industry will be delivered the first of them by Dr. H. Daehr on "The recent development in Colour Photography Agfa Colour Process" today (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. in the premises of the Society.

KHATAU MAKANJI FREE DISPENSARY

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji Trust one infant welfare centre besides a Maternity and Nursing Home, situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, is conducted for women and children of the Bhatia Community. During the month of January 1938 in all (Bhatias and other Hindus) 1957 patients were attended to at the Centre and the Hospital. The average daily attendance was 63. The No. of deliveries during the month was 35. The No. of expectant mothers under observation was 61.

ST. FELIX'S ASSOCIATION, BANDRA.

The feast of St. Felix was celebrated on Sunday morning at Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, by a High Mass. The celebrant being Rev. Father Walter D'Souza, Rev. Father Dalton S.J. preached an instructive sermon dwelling on the aims and objects of the Association, viz., charity fostered by it. The celebration ended with Te-Deum and benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. The members then assembled at the resident of the Secretary for a general meeting where the third annual report with the statements of accounts stating the working of the Association, etc., was read and confirmed.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
ON THE SCREEN
Edward G. Robinson
In Warner Bros'
TIGER SHARK
Laughs, Thrills, Romance!
ON THE STAGE!
SGR. GALIBARDI
(alias BLIND HOUDINI
in the UNBELIEVABLE!
Rs. 500 REWARD
to anyone who can bind him so that he cannot escape!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Escadrille" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Tiger Shark" and on the stage Signor Galibardi. Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Nand-Kumar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

EROS—"The Awful Truth" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Over She Goes" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Watan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Kissan Kanya" Daily at 5-15, 8 an. 10-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

PATHE—"Gentleman Daku" Daily at 3, 6-30 and 10 p.m

PLAZA—"Dharmaveer" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

REGAL—"A Damsel in Distress" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

WEST-END—"Nightingale" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Tarzan and His Mate", Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

A. E. S. HIGH SCHOOL.—The prize distribution ceremony of the school will be performed by Mr. K. M. Munshi to-morrow (Friday) at 5 p. m. at the premises of the school when Mrs. Munshi will distribute the prizes.

LECTURES ON FINE ARTS

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association and the J. D. Bharda Institute and Library, a series of five public lectures on the Fine Arts will be delivered in the Association premises, Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street, next to Excelsior Theatre, Fort, on successive Thursday evenings at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. Chas R. Gerrard, Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, will inaugurate the series by his opening lecture on "A School of Art, its aims, etc.," on March 3 at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the above premises.

"Blow To Progress Of Banking Habit"

The following is a copy of the telegram addressed by the Secretary, Bombay Shroff Association to the Finance Member of the Government of India, New Delhi, in regard to the provisions of the Stamp Duties Unification Bill of 1938.

"The Committee of the Bombay Shroff Association, congratulate the Government for proposal to reduce stamp duty on inland bills of not more than one year's usance to two annas per Rs. 1000 but disapproves reimposition of one anna stamp duty on cheques and bills payable on demand, as it would arrest progress of banking habit in the country."

Government House News

The Viscount and Viscountess Samuel and Sir John and Lady Wardlaw Milne arrived at Government House on Wednesday.

Lady Lumley presided at an Executive Committee Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society at the Secretariat on Wednesday.

The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Lady Beaumond, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice and Lady Blackwell, Sir Gilbert and Lady Wiles, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Chunilal and Lady Mehta dined at Government House on Wednesday.

Lady Lumley attended a dance in aid of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Wednesday.

Reports received from various places like Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Amreli in Kathiawar, state that a cold wave is passing over those places and has spoiled the crops there.

In Aid Of Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital Fund

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE OF "JEEVAN PRABHAT" AT THE ROXY ON SUNDAY.

The Bombay Talkies' Ltd. will give their popular picture 'Jeevan Prabhat' starring Devika Rani at the Roxy Cinema, New Queen's Road on Sunday February 27. at 10 a. m. (S. T.) in aid of the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital Fund. Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President will preside at the function.

Tickets can be had at the usual rates of Rs. 3-6-0, Rs. 2-4-0, Re. 1-2-0 and 0-9-0 from the following places:—

1. The Bombay Talkies' Ltd., Ready, Money Mansions, Churchgate St.,
2. Roxy Cinema, New Queen's Road.
3. Gandhi Seva Sena Shop, Nair Bldg., Sandhurst Road., T. N. 43174.
4. Messrs. Durlabhji Umedchand & Co., Marwari Bazaar.

Student Workers Arrive In City

Mr. Prabhode Chandra, M.A., President of the Punjab Students' Federation and Managing Editor of the "Students' Tribune," the mouth-piece of the All-India Students' Federation, along with Mr. Y. D. Sharma, Joint Secretary, A.-I. Students' Federation, Mr. Ismail Madba of the Delhi Students' Federation and Mr. B. Rai, President, Ludhiana Students' Union have arrived in Bombay to raise funds for the "Students' Tribune". They shall be staying in Bombay for two or three days.

B. P. Adult Education Association

The third annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association was held on Monday last at the office of the Association with Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri in the chair.

The annual report of the Association and the audited statement of accounts were unanimously adopted. The following Council of Management was elected:—

President: Mr. R. P. Masani, Vice-Presidents: Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri and Rev. John McKenzie; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. C. B. Sethna; Jt. Hon. Secretaries: Prof. R. Choksi and Mr. G. L. Chandavarkar.

Members: Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Miss Amy B. H. J. Rustomji, Miss J. D. Bharda, Mrs. R. B. Billimoria, Principal Dr. T. S. Wheeler, Rev. Fr. Duhr, Dr. Clifford Manshardt, Prof. P. A. Wadia, Prof. Bhagwat, Prof. Primrose, Mr. K. D. Acharya, Principal H. V. Hampton, Prof. V. G. Rao, Mr. R. K. R. Kama and Mr. M.R. Parakh.

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON-BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Arrival	Delivery
Wednesday	1 p.m.	3-30 p.m.
Friday	1 p.m.	3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—LONDON

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.	Departure
Wednesday	8-30 a.m.	10-15 a.m.
Friday	8-30 a.m.	10-15 p.m.

DELHI-BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Arrival	Delivery
Monday	1-55 p.m.	3-30 p.m.
Thursday	1-55 p.m.	3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—DELHI

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.
Tuesday	8-0 p.m.
Thursday	8-0 p.m.

TRIVANDRUM—BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Delivery
Tuesday	6-0 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—TRIVANDRUM

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.
Wednesday	8-0 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

	Departure H.M.
Tuesday	7-15
Thursday	7-15
Saturday	7-15

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

	Arrival H.M.
Monday	11-35
Wednesday	11-35
Friday	11-35

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

The suburbs besides having ideal picnic spots has many camping grounds which attract many of our Military, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides troups.

The 20th Bombay G. I. P. Railway Boy Scout Troup, I understand, is to hold their first winter camp this year at Monori, a suburb down Malad.

The camp is being held on the 26th, 27th and 28th of this month and promises to be a very educative one.

FANCY DRESS DANCE.

The G. I. P. Railwaymen's pride in Bandra is the Railway Institute at Cantwady Road. This Institute has quite a number of members on its roll and has always proved to be a very active body.

This Institute, I understand, is to change soon their present premises for a very large and spacious bungalow, ideally situated on the Hill Road, but before they shift a Carnival Fancy Dress Dance is to be held on the present premises on Sunday, February, 27, starting at 9-30 p.m. and will wind up some time at 4-30 a.m.

The function promises to be a very grand affair, and prizes for Fancy Dress, Novelty and Competition Dances are to be offered.

The Merry Warblers Dance Band is to play for the occasion, with Mr. B. Nessem at the microphone.

PARLE'S VICE-PRESIDENT.

With the election of Mr. J. W. L. Gomes, as the President of Municipality, Mr. Gomes' post as vice-president was to be filled up.

This post has now been filled by Mr. S. N. Kalbag, who was unanimously elected at a meeting of the Municipal Board held on Tuesday last.

Mr. Kalbag has been an elected member from the time the Municipality was constituted. He is one of the few members that have always taken a keen interest in the affairs of the Municipality.

CHAMPION OF INDIAN BANKING

Bombay Party To Mr. Tannan At The Taj

Prominent Banking and Commercial interests were well represented at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Wednesday afternoon at a successful tea party given by several business firms and businessmen of Bombay to meet Mr. M. L. Tannan, General Manager, the Punjab National Bank Ltd.,

An address was presented to the guest of honour in which it is stated:

"You have come to us, Sir with a fine record of achievement in the cause of Indigenous Banking which owes much to your efforts while Secretary of the Indian Accountancy Board and Under-Secretary to the Commerce Department of the Government of India.

The vast experience you have in the field of Indian Banking will be our gain and the geniality and courtesy coupled with the zeal and energy you brought to your work as Principal of the Premier College of Commerce in India, which so endeared you to all you came in contact with, have already been felt by us in the steady expansion and progress the Bank is making ever since you assumed control of its management. Although it is only a few months since you have taken the helm of this Banking Institution yet, even in this short while, we have known through your active and popular local Manager. Mr. N. C. Khorana, a lieutnant of whom you may be proud, that it is a master hand that guides its destinies.

Mr. M. L. Tannan, M. Com. (Birm.) Bar-at-Law, R. A., I. E. S., ex-Principal of Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, who has been appointed General Manager of the Punjab National Bank, Ltd.

We have no doubt that under your able guidance and inspiration the Bank will flourish and rise to heights of success and fame that will make its name a household word not only through the length and breadth of India but throughout the East.

We are to-day, Sir, on the threshold of a national awakening which is the precursor of independence not only political but, what is more important, economic. As a champion of Indian Banking we shall look to you to set an example to prove to the world that we are not behind other Nations in our Banking enterprise.

You thank you for the pleasure you have given us by your presence here to-day and we wish you a life of health and happiness for many years to come."

The adddress after being read by Mr. Pran Lal Devkaran Nanjee, was presented to Mr. M. L. Tannan in a beautiful siver casket.

Among those who attended were Sir Homi Mehta, Mr. Chuni Lal B. Mehta, Mr. A. G. Grey, Colonel and Mr. S. Bhatia, Pandit Santanam, Mr. Whittington, Rr. Ransom, Mr. W. D. Tenbrooke, Mr. Manilal Nanawati, Mr. B. M. Bhargava, Mr. N. C. Khorana, Mr. Tulsidas Khimji, Mr. R. S. Kodange, Mr. Surajmal Shivnarain Nimani, Mr. Begraj Gupta, Mr. Govindram. Sekhsaria, Rai Sahib Chuni Lal, Mr. R. P. Shroff, Mr. A. D. Shroff Mr, Mrs. and the Misses Roshan Lal, Mr. and Mrs. Kapur.

INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE AT QUETTA

British Baluchistan is shortly going to have an Intermediate College at Quetta. The Government of India have approved of the proposal and it is hoped construction will commence early next financial year.

Proposals for the overhauling of rural education in Baluchistan are also, it is understood, under consideration and important develepments are expected.

Withdrawn Salt Concessions Restored

ECHO OF DELHI PACT: GOVT. WARN VILLAGERS

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Government of India have recently restored the concession regarding the private manufacture and collection of salt granted under the Delhi Pact to the areas from which owing to abuse it had been withdrawn. The concession which applies to the whole Province is contained in the following instructions issued in October last.

1. For giving relief to certain of the poor classes, clause 20 of the Agreement of 1931 permits local residents in villages immediately adjoining the areas where salt could be collected or made, to collect or make salt for domestic consumption or sale within their respective villages but not for sale to people living outside the village concerned. Domestic use includes use for manure, agriculture, industries, cattle or fish curing by individual fishermen; and salt includes salt earth.

2. Villagers may make salt pans or beds in lands within the limits of their respective village but the quantity manufactured should not exceed the requirements of the village for which the salt is manufactured or collected.

3. There should be no sale of salt for use outside the village for which salt is manufactured or collected. Villagers should not remove salt otherwise than on foot, i.e., it shall be carried by "headloads" only.

4. The concession will be withdrawn by the Government of India after consulting the Provincial Government from villages where it is found that it is abused. It will amount to abuse of concession if it is discovered that salt is manufactured, collected or stored in quantities above the normal requirements of a particular village or if such salt is removed in a vehicle or by means of an animal.

It is again emphasised that the concession will be withdrawn from any area in which it is subsequently found to be widely abused. It is important that the public should understand that abuse by individuals would mean loss to the community and they should co-operate with officers of the Salt Department in preventing such abuses.

How Bombay Will Welcome Congress President

RECEPTION AT DADAR AND VICTORIA TERMINUS AND PROCESSION THROUGH CITY

The first meeting of the Congress President's visit to Bombay will be held at the Azad Maidan to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will welcome the President on behalf of the B.P.C.C. and the citizens of Bombay. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will preside and the Congress President, Babu Subhas Chandra Bose will give his message. Loud speakers will be installed and special enclosure will be reserved for ladies.

Volunteers are requested to be in their places at 5 p.m. sharp.

Where Procession Will Halt

The procession of Mr. Subhas Bose, Congress President, to-day (Thursday) in Bombay will halt at the following halts:—

Victoria Terminus, Crawford Market, Mangaldas Market, Govindeshram Mithaiwala, Chandi Sonana Dagina Vepari's Mandap, Mulji Jetha Market, Anant Shivaji Desai's Shop, Bullion Exchange Khara Kua, Shree Mahajan Association, Marwari Bazaar, Cotton Exchange, Bhuleshwar Bombakhana, near Ful Galli, Motilal Mithaiwala's Shop, Lad Wadi, Khadi Printing and Dyeing Works, Dubash Bldg., Near Birla House, Near Amin Nursery and Congress House

Reception At Dadar

Under the auspices of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee, a public reception will be accorded to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President, Indian National Congress, on his arrival at Dadar Station (B. B. and C. I. Rly), at 7 a.m. to-day (Thursday). The public are cordially invited to be present at Dadar Station.

PUBLIC MEETING AT DADAR

A public meeting will be held at Shivaji Park, Dadar, to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. Those Institutions, Associations etc. who desire to garland Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, are requested to inform about the same to the Secretaries, 'G' Ward Congress Committee in the Committee's Office before 7 p. m. to-day (Thursday).

B. P. T. U. C. TO WELCOME BOSE

The Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress will welcome the Congress President at the Dadar Station on his arrival to-day.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Byculla District Congress Committee will give reception to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose on his arrival at Dadar Station to-day (Thursday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.).

SUBURBS TO WELCOME PRESIDENT

The Hon. Secretary of the Suburban District Congress Committee writes:

A public reception on behalf of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee will be accorded to Rashtrapati Shri Subhas Chandra Bose on Saturday at 8-15 a.m. at the Tilak Mandir Chawk (east of the Vile Parle Rly. Station). Those institutions desirous of presenting garlands are requested to send in their names to the President, Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, Vile Parle on or before the 25th instant.

'G' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee, Babu Subhas Chandra Bose will be garlanded at Bhuleshwar Bambakhana to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 a.m.

A. I. S. A.

The All-India Spinners' Association, Bombay Branch will garland President Bose to-day (Thursday) at the Khadi Dyeing and Printing Works Khadi Shop 95A, Vithalbhai Patel Road on his way to Congress House.

THE INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

The Exchange will remain closed today (Thursday) in honour of the arrival in Bombay, of the Congress President, Babu Subhas Chandra Bose.

A. I. S. A. KHADI BHANDAR

The Khadi Bhandar will remain open from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. to-day (Thursday) to enable its staff to join the procession and the public meeting in honour of Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President.

BOMBAY KHAREK BAZAR AND MEVA MERCHANTS' ASSN.

The market of the Association will be closed to-day in honour of the Congress President's visit to City. Sjt. Bose will be garlanded at Bori Bunder and Crawford Market.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION

The members of the Bombay Shroff Association will close their Hundi and other business to-day (Thursday), in honour of the Congress President's visit to this city.

GERMANIA DYEING & PRINTING WORKS.—The Bombay Dyers and Calico Printers' Association will garland Rashtrapaty Subhas Chandra Bose in front of Germania Dyeing and Printing Works.

SUBHAS TO ADDRESS STUDENTS

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Union. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President will address students on the 27th inst. Sunday at 5 p. m. The place and subject of lecture will be announced later.

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Unprecedented scenes at the Booking office on last Saturday and Sunday!!!
Hundreds returned disappointed for want of a seat!!
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1938

THE MAIN ISSUE

The Viceroy's explanation of his action in interfering with the work of the Ministers in Bihar and the U. P. has deservedly failed to impress the public of India. Even a non-Congressman like Dr. Ambedkar feels that it is little more than repeating the offer previously made by the Governors of the two provinces to examine individual cases of political prisoners. Congress leaders are obviously disappointed at the explanation. While they note that "the door for further talks is not banged," they realise, with Dr. Subbaroyan, that further constitutional government is possible only "if the day to day administration is not interfered with." The British press, of course, highly praises the Viceroy's statement and naively calls upon the Ministers "to follow the lead given by the Governor-General." The "Daily Telegraph" seems to think that the Ministers are anxious to continue in office and with an amazing lack of a sense of humour remarks that "It remains possible for these Cabinets to resume their responsibilities without any substantial loss of prestige, if they feel in a position to persuade their respective Governors to exercise clemency towards 41 prisoners upon individual basis." The Congress has never made a fetish of prestige but as regards its demand for the release of these 41 prisoners even the "Daily Telegraph" admits that "the risks involved in this are not necessarily greater than the dangers involved in interrupting the useful experience of self-government which the Congress Party is gaining."

Whose Opinion Must Prevail?

Many critics of the Congress deliberately confuse the questions at issue and contend, as does, for instance, the "Times," that opinions on the extent of the risks of releasing the prisoners must necessarily differ and that, therefore, the question is essentially one for negotiations and a compromise. But the main issue is: Whose opinion must ultimately prevail after the negotiations with regard to persisting differences of opinion? The Ministers' or the Governors'? It must be the one or the other and the question admits of no compromise. As Mahatma Gandhi says: "No one has questioned the propriety of examining the cases of the prisoners to be discharged, but what I have questioned and the Congress most emphatically questions is the propriety of such examination by Provincial Governors in provinces said to be enjoying provincial autonomy. That duty and right of examination belong solely to responsible Ministers." The Congress insists that, because the Ministries are responsible for Law and Order and know the conditions in the country better than non-Indian Governors can, their view must ultimately prevail. If there is to be real autonomy. The alternative is autocracy disguised as autonomy to deceive India and the world. The Congress will be no party to the fraud but would take the earliest opportunity to tear off the mask of autonomy.

No Compromise

It is suggested by some well-meaning people that in response to the Viceroy's explanation and appeal the Ministers should at least resume the talks with the Governors on the basis of joint examination of individual cases, the principle of which the Ministers have already accepted. This suggestion, too, confuses the main issue suggested above. The Ministers have not only accepted the proposal of a joint examination—without prejudice to their right to decide such cases on their own account—but have spent six long months in discussing all conceivable issues arising out of the release of the prisoners. They have also secured satisfactory assurances from the prisoners that they will no longer resort to violence. Finally they made a specific demand for the release of these prisoners, but months have passed without the demand being conceded. The position now is that the Ministers may consent to resume the talks and attempt to disabuse the minds of the Governors of any honest fears about the consequences of releasing the prisoners, if they are satisfied that the Governors are disposed to be reasonable. But, as Gandhiji stipulates, unless the Governors are left free by the Viceroy to give an assurance that their examination of the cases was not intended to be usurpation of the powers of the Ministers and that since they had armed themselves with assurances from the prisoners they were free to release them on their own responsibility, there can be no question of the Ministers taking back their resignations. There can be no compromise on this specific demand or on the general right of non-interference in the day to day administration.

"Moral Force"!

Up till very recently Britain, in spite of undeniable facts to the contrary, had been officially swearing by the League, the whole of the League and its covenant. The British Prime Minister has at last confessed that it was all sham and humbug. We can do no better than quote his own plain-spoken words:—

"Does anybody here believe that the League of Nations as constituted to-day affords Collective Security for anybody? We must not try to delude ourselves or the small weak nations into thinking that the League will protect them against aggression. I would stay in the League because I believe it will be reconstituted and has valuable work to do, but I doubt very much if the League will ever do its best work so long as the members are nominally bound to impose sanctions or impose force in support of its principles."

And then he went on to suggest that the League should throw off shams and pretences!

If the principle of sanctions is removed, what remains of the League of Nations? And who does not know that the League has failed not because of the sanctions clause but because of the shams and pretences of its principal supporters who had not the courage of their professions? We are glad Mr. Chamberlain has thrown off his own Government's shams and pretences. But he has also finished the League in broad daylight. By the way, the Right Honourable Prime Minister of Great Britain solemnly pleaded for moral force as a substitute for sanctions. The hardihood of such pleading is definitely admirable, considering the circumstances in which he was speaking and the course he was defending.

Unique Honour

One of the unique features of the Haripura Congress was a present on behalf of the nation to the people of the Frontier Province of a National Flag and a motor van fitted with loud speakers. The credit for conceiving the happy idea goes to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and there cannot be the slightest doubt that the people of the Frontier deserve that enviable honour. Once upon a time they were supposed to be the most backward in nationalism. To-day who can deny that they are definitely in the van of the struggle for national freedom? Their determined and undaunted patriotism that has passed through the severest possible test has established for them a unique position, the pride of place in the heart of the nation. The presentation was an expression both of admiration for, and pride in, Khan Abdul Ghaffar and his people. It also shows that Congress is ever ready to recognise patriotism and service regardless of creed or caste. We congratulate the Frontier on the honour bestowed upon it by the Nation and we have no doubt that they will preserve "pure and unsullied" the honour of the Nation of which the Flag is the sacred symbol.

CATHOLICS AND BIRTH CONTROL

A Protest Against Misuse Of Church Authority

(By "Observateur")

When, some time ago, Prof. Correia Alfonso published his "Empty Craddles" in the "Catholic Action", a local Catholic paper replied to it with a well-argued and effective "Empty Stomachs". The article was typical of the Goan wit and the Goan gift of repartee and it accentuated, in a striking manner, the difference between clerical sentimentalism (with diluted mock parliamentarianism) and the challenge of reality.

A Challenge.

The professor has since been carrying on his Cradles' propaganda in the Goan Portuguese papers with the help of the data of population survey furnished by a foreign writer who advocates birth-control as a necessary measure for Indian conditions. It gives (as I believe) the wrong impression that Catholic religion is opposed to birth-control and favours indiscriminate multiplication of the human race; and the correspondence published in the columns of this journal easily confirms it. It is, therefore, only fair to ask Prof. Alfonso and other propagandists of the so-called Catholic apologetics to cite the authority of the Church that could possibly justify the view that she opposed birth-control without specific reservations at all times and under all conditions. The loose statement that the priests of this, that or the other place did not favour the practice of birth-control has no meaning and is extremely absurd if it were accepted as authoritative. The question is: Are the priests acting in the name of the Church and, if so, what is the attitude of the Church towards a question that is full of complications in its repercussions on sociological conditions in which Catholics have to live?

Catholic Behaviour.

I said it was absurd because, birth-control in certain definite forms hardly involves exercise of the sanctions of Church authority or questions affecting individual behaviour "vis-a-vis" the ethical code of the Catholic religion. Does the Church make marriage a condition of Catholic virtue, in other words, does she enforce it on her followers? I am not a padre, but so far as I am aware, marriage is not made compulsory as an act of allegiance to the Church. Mussolini would not tax bachelors, become god-father to unborn fascists, ply their would-be progenitors with all sorts of inducements if the Vatican had taken the job of his capable but overburdened shoulders. Why should 'Cradles' be a war-cry of fascist propaganda if the Church promulgated the married state as essential to salvation? The Church on the contrary values celibacy as the highest virtue and enforces its practice on her own ranks.

Man & The Beast.

Next, the celibacy in marriage which I know many Catholics practise. Is it under any ban of the Church? Then, there is another method of birth-control which is perfectly natural and which receives the support of an eminent gynaecologist who wrote an article in the "Lancet," not very long ago, to examine its merits. It does not involve any mechanical interference or any other, but is based on the observation of the conditions that favour and disfavour what is probably the most beautiful and miraculous law of life. Many Catholics as well as non-Catholics could employ such a method of birth-control that is not aesthetically disgusting or repugnant. As far as my rather apologetic knowledge of the Catholic theology goes, the Church draws a clear distinction between man and the beasts of the field and I cannot conclude this little article without lodging a strong protest against the implications of the amateur Catholic apologists who betray a shocking ignorance of the fundamental social role of the Church as well as that of the subject—I mean, sex behaviour of the civilised or the sensible amongst the humans—with all its complexities.

SAVE CHINA, SAVE PEACE

LONDON, February 16.
(By Air Mail.)

I have already reported to you in my earlier dispatch part of the proceedings of the International Assembly that met in London during the week-end and at which 900 delegates represented 21 countries and 25 international organisations.

After the opening session the conference resolved itself into several Commissions. The Parliamentary Commission supported the individual boycott of Japanese goods, but considered that a complete Governmental embargo and the refusal of all credits is the only effective way of arresting Japanese aggression. The Co-operators who met under the chairmanship of Mr. Henry May, president of the International Co-operative Alliance, urged individual co-operators to refuse to purchase Japanese goods. They wanted to secure also the collective action of their national and international organisations to stop all supplies and purchases of Japanese goods for co-operative consumption. But it pointed out that the boycott would only be really effective when applied by all private, economic and commercial organisations as well as by all consumers. Lady Gladstone reporting for the Consumers' Commission, proposed the preparation of lists showing the Japanese goods which are imported, demanded legislation stipulating the country of origin of all goods, and a "Buyers Boycott". This was to take the form of pledges and propaganda not to purchase Japanese goods, the listing of shops which refused to market Japanese goods, and posters for such shops, "We do not stock Japanese goods."

"Boycott Will Cripple Japan"

The Religious Commission proposed a "China Sunday". It represented, it was pointed out, religious bodies with activities in Japan, and stressed the fact that it was not condemning the Japanese people, but supporting the boycott, because any hardships imposed would be immeasurably less than the sufferings of a prolonged war. The Technical Commission, which had been addressed by Sir Arthur Salter, M.P., stressed the fact that the boycott would cripple Japan. Action should be taken to stop the export of munitions, including lorries and motor-vehicles, and of iron, steel, nickel, other metals and cotton. But most especially petroleum.

Transport Workers Part

The economic group found that the most effective means of private action lay with the transport workers who handled goods for shipment to Japan. On this subject the trade union group observed that a boycott had been recommended by the International Federation of Trade Unions, and that British, French, Australian and Indian dockers had already refused to load goods for Japan. While it was emphasised over and over again in the Trade Union Commission that it was impossible for the delegates to commit their union organisations—branches, national executives and national centres, to a refusal to manufacture, transport or handle goods, including war materials, coming from or going to Japan, it was equally stressed that delegates to the International Assembly now had the task of going back to their respective organisations and advocating the adoption of such measures.

The Legal Position

In this connection it must be pointed out that the General Council of the British Trade Unions Congress, which holds a key position, is by no means convinced of the wisdom of such a course as to ask the dockers not to handle Japanese goods. I understand that a committee of ten lawyers have already advised the International Assembly that trade unions and dockers could not be proceeded against in connection with their action to refuse to handle Japanese goods or goods meant for Japan. The lawyers have stated that, by supporting the dockers' refusal to handle Japanese cargoes, the trade unions were protected by the Trades Disputes Act of 1906, under which it was not unlawful to encourage or support workers in a trade dispute.

Mammoth Meetings

The two days' conference ended on Sunday night with a mass demonstration in the Covent Garden Opera House and an overflow meeting at the Adelphi Theatre. The crowds at both the meetings were so great that even the ambassadors and distinguished foreign delegates could not get seats. M. Maisky, the Russian Ambassador, had to sit in the wings at Covent Garden whereas squatting on the floor were eminent French, Belgian, Czechoslovakian and other delegates. Standing on the stage were some of the world's greatest scientists. Every permissible inch of space was packed. The Indian representation on the platform included Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Dr. Madan Lall Atal, who the previous night arrived from Spain, after rendering medical assistance to the Government forces for ten months, Mr. Rajni M. Patel, and Mr. Feroze Gandhi, who are secretaries of the China-India Committee in London, and Dr. Mulk Raj Anand.

Cecil Denounces Japan

Over 2,500 people rose and cheered Mr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Ambassador in Paris, and delegate to the League of Nations. Mr. Paul Robeson, who had just arrived from Paris, sang several songs of freedom at the Opera House; he can rarely have had a larger or more enthusiastic audience in this or any other theatre. A tense house heard Lord Cecil, straight from the sick bed, denounce the Japanese aggression. "Our purpose", he said hoarsely, "is to stop the war and insist upon the withdrawal of all Japanese forces from China. If we do not succeed we ask the citizens of all countries represented here to clear themselves of complicity in the crime by refusing to traffic with the aggres-

(Continued on page 11 Col. 1.)

International Conference In London

From Our Own Correspondent

FRANKLY SPEAKING

FRENCH REACTIONS

The French reaction to the British Government's somersault is worth noting. "France will welcome an agreement between Italy and Britain." Courtesy demands that the French should say nothing else. But what they feel, and quite justifiably, is altogether different. They realise that they have been coolly dished and the Democratic Front in Europe betrayed. A council of Ministers discussed the possibility of a 'demarche' to Germany on the Austrian question. Moreover, "whatever Britain's attitude to Germany may be, it is understood that France is determined to do her utmost to help Czechoslovakia, and it is believed, she may assume a more influential role in Austria." It is a gentle hint by a friendly Power, that has been basely isolated. But British diplomacy will not take it. Incidentally the French, realising the gravity of their own new situation are trying to reconstitute their Government on a wider basis with M. Blum and M. Herriot in it. At least from one point of view, the British defection is not quite an unmixed evil.

PROHIBITION IN U. P.

It is gratifying to note that official instructions have been issued to the District authorities in the U. P. to take further steps towards prohibition. This shows that the resignation of the Ministry is not allowed to cause any hitch in the progress of prohibition. The action now taken is also on a fairly large scale, for total prohibition is to be introduced in two districts with effect from April next and the number of excise shops in the remainder of the province is to be reduced by about 25 per cent. At this pace it should be possible to enforce complete prohibition throughout the province in about five years. We trust in other Congress provinces too at least one or two districts, as in Madras, would have the benefit of complete prohibition this year and a progressive reduction of excise shops will be enforced throughout the province so as to ensure complete prohibition in not more than six years.

THE BOMBAY PLAN

The Bombay plan is less ambitious and more cautious to begin with, but if the experiment of a "dry area" is found successful, rapid progress will be possible next year. At present it is decided to declare Ahmedabad City and suburbs and two talukas and a mahal in Ahmednagar District and two talukas in Broach and Panch Mahals and Kanara Districts as dry areas, so that no sale of excisable articles will be permitted there. "While those accustomed to the use of alcohol or drugs will not be forbidden to continue it, within the dry area the purchase of such articles will not be permitted, and limits will be imposed on their transport and possession. It will still, however, be possible for those desiring their use to obtain excisable articles outside the dry area and to bring these in, and to keep them in their possession, in limited quantities." If the public in the area carry on vigorous prohibition propaganda, for which Government support is promised, the experiment will wholly succeed and lead to complete prohibition at an early date. We understand that some more areas will soon be declared dry and that there will be a progressive reduction of excise shops everywhere. We trust at least one district will be selected very soon for complete prohibition.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Some time ago it was announced that Maharaja Scindia had decided to set aside a fund of one crore of rupees to be devoted to the carrying out of a programme of rural development in his State. A Committee was then appointed to frame a scheme for village improvement and outside experts like Mr. Brayne from the Punjab and Prof. Kale from Poona were invited to assist the work. The "Rural Development Scheme" prepared by that Rural Uplift Committee has now been published. A rough outline as it is, the scheme prepared by the Committee very correctly envisages a programme of improvement that is comprehensive and touches all the vital aspects of the daily lives of the village people. It is not showy and superficial as some of these plans are often apt to be. The following observations of the Committee give an insight into its view of the problem and its suggestions as to its solution: "The prosperity of an agricultural country can only be built upon the happiness and prosperity of its cultivators. The cultivator is the raw material of our present business. At present his standard of living is desperately low. He is living in squalor, poverty and debt. He is apathetic and without hope and without incentive to hard work or improvement. Naturally he does not work hard. He is neither secure that an adequate return for his labour can be obtained nor that he will be allowed to keep it if he can obtain it, nor that a better life can be had as the reward of hard work."

GWALIOR SCHEME

The work of rural development and improvement, in the opinion of the Committee, cannot be merely of a routine and administrative character. It observes: "Departments must be carefully co-ordinated. There must be no overlapping, no gaps and no jealousies. The officials must be efficient, industrious, and honest, and, on the top of all this, they must be filled with the determination to work for the good of their fellowmen and personally convinced of the truth and the practicability of the message they bring to the villager." The report of the Committee properly lays stress on the economic aspect of rural development and says that "uplift without a full belly is no uplift at all" and regards as essential "the raising of the purchasing power of the cultivator, the increase of his economic strength." Relief of indebtedness, revision of the law of land tenure, co-operative organisation of rural credit and marketing, adoption of improved agricultural methods, supply of good seed, care of cattle, women's education and uplift, village sanitation and roads are among the important items of development suggested. The need of propaganda and training has been duly emphasised and village surveys have been recommended. Machinery for carrying out the plan has likewise been sketched. Thus the scheme formulated by the Committee in outline, is based on comprehensive foundations and takes in all the material points which are fundamental to rural development.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

The Governor-General has disallowed questions in the Central Assembly relating to unrest in Naga Hills (Assam), e.g., who were the leaders, whether the military were employed, whether the nature of the movement was reformist and semi-religious or political to overthrow British control?

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"The publication of the Government of India's case should," demands the London "Times," silence any contention that the intervention of the Governor-General was unconstitutional."

It does. And it also confirms the contention as to how unconstitutional the precious constitution is.

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In a message for hunger-strikers, Gandhiji says: "I would try for their release even by going to the Punjab as soon as the doctors give me permission."

We hope Doctor Alexander the Great will also endorse the permission. You remember the trouble about Prof. Ranga?

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"Assam Assembly Vindicates Itself," says a headline in connection with the vote against Commissioner's establishment.

And so did the Ministerial Party, too—by remaining neutral.

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Non-Interference Only With Legitimate Activities.

—Headlines to Governor-General's Statement.

Legitimate activities being those which are not considered illegitimate by the G.-G.

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"He was absolutely unmoved by the gibes that he whined to Signor Mussolini."

Of course, he didn't. His is a gesture of more affectionate abjectness.

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According to Mr. Arthur Greenwood Sir John Simon knew that Italian credit was bad in the City and it was perfectly hopeless for Italy to try to raise money in England without Government goodwill and backing.

But isn't that why Mr. Neville Chamberlain is providing both by kicking out Eden?

* * *

"Mr. Morrison, Minister of Agriculture, replying for Government urged that, if anything could be done to dispel the miasma of suspicion, it was the bounden duty of the British Government to do it when they saw a fitting opportunity."

Any way, he has discharged his own bounden duty of dispelling "the miasma of suspicion" about him, which some simple-minded, gullible people suffered from—that he was in agreement with Eden.

Mr. Morrison's loyal contribution to the enhancement of British honour and prestige is most meritorious.

* * *

If international difficulties arose in regard to Czechoslovakia, France, says M. Delbos, will honour her numerous agreements with that country.

Then M. Delbos must prepare to reconcile himself to what Mr. Chamberlain would call "difference of outlook" between himself and France.

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TEXTILE REFLECTIONS.

—Title to an Anglo-Indian article.

A long yarn and loose warp and woof.

* * *

The electrician was puzzled.

"Hey," he called to his assistant, "put your hand on one of those wires."

The assistant did as he was told.

"Feel anything?"

"No."

"Good," said the electrician. "I wasn't sure which was which. Don't touch the other or you'll drop dead."

Great Services To Govt. & Nation Acknowledged

Premier On Three Principles Of Foreign Policy

Deplores Senseless Waste Of Money On Renewal Of Arms Competition

LONDON, Feb. 22.

THE LABOUR MOTION OF CENSURE ON THE RESIGNATION OF MR. EDEN WAS DEFEATED BY 330 VOTES TO 168.

Mr. Morrison, Minister of Agriculture, replying for Government urged that if anything could be done to dispel the miasma of suspicion, it was the bounden duty of the British Government to do it when they saw a fitting opportunity. They believed that if this opportunity were missed, another opportunity as good might not easily arise.

Edward G. Robinson

Mr. Eden was absolutely false and without foundation. Most strenuous efforts were made by his colleagues and friends to assist him in his difficulty and retain his great services to Government and nation.—Reuter.

BRITISH FORMULA ACCEPTED.

Towards the end of his speech with which he followed Mr. Eden, the Prime Minister, announced that a communication had been handed to him by Count Grandi this morning, in which the Italian Government accepted the "British formula concerning the withdrawal of Foreign volunteers and the granting of belligerent rights" as a gesture of goodwill for opening the conversations and that the British Ambassador in Rome would be instructed to come to London for the fullest instructions so that the Anglo-Italian conversations could be opened with Count Ciano at once.

He added he impressed certain points on Count Grandi. First the British Government regarded a settlement of the Spanish question as essential to any agreement.

Secondly, they were loyal members of the League of Nations and would desire to obtain the League's approval for any agreement, and if they were to be able to recommend the agreement for approval the situation in Spain must not be materially altered during the conversations either by the sending of fresh Italian reinforcements to General Franco or failure by the Italians to implement the arrangement contemplated by the British formula.

Finally he told Count Grandi he was confident the Italian Government would approach the negotiations in the same spirit as themselves, namely, in perfect good faith and with the desire to reach an agreement. Mr. Chamberlain observed parenthetically that perhaps in that sentence he had expressed the difference in outlook between Mr Eden and himself.

He believed that if the negotiations were approached in a spirit of mutual confidence there was good hope that they might be brought to a successful conclusion, but if entered upon in a spirit of suspicion then no previous guarantees would necessarily preclude bad faith.

PREMIER'S PRINCIPLES.

Earlier in his speech the Premier said his own view on the foreign policy of the country was that it should be based on three principles. . . Firstly, protection of British interests and lives of British nationals. Secondly, the maintenance of peace so far as they could influence it and a settlement of differences by peaceful means. Thirdly, the promotion of friendly relations with other countries which were willing to reciprocate and to keep the rules of international conduct, without which there could be neither security nor stability.

But it was not enough to lay down general principles. If they wanted peace they must make constant efforts to ascertain and if possible to remove the conditions threatening peace and which kept Europe in a state of tension and anxiety.

SENSELESS WASTE.

Moreover, he had never ceased to deplore the senseless waste of money in the renewal of arms competition, and he refused to believe that with mutual goodwill and determination it was not impossible to remove genuine grievances and unfounded suspicions.

For these reasons, therefore, he and his colleagues had been anxious to find some opportunity of starting conversations with the two European countries with which they had been at variance, namely, Germany and Italy, in order that they might learn whether there was common ground on which they might build a genuine scheme of appeasement in Europe.

As to Germany, Mr Chamberlain did no more than refer to Lord Halifax's visit but he reviewed in some detail the history of recent relations with Italy, including the exchange of letters last July with Signor Mussolini. In the subsequent months to the events of which the Premier alluded Anglo-Italian relations had seriously and steadily deteriorated.

UNDERSTAND OTHERS.

Speaking of the need for an effort to understand the mentality of other nations and how differently the same facts could appear to opposite sides, Mr Chamberlain told the House he understood all that time suspicion was growing in Rome that the British Government did not want the conversations and were merely lulling the Italians while they completed rearmament in order to exact revenge for the Italian conquest of Abyssinia.

In Britain such an idea appeared fantastic but an atmosphere of ill-will and suspicion bred suspicion and they must recognise that this fantastic idea had been seriously held in Italy. Therefore, when recently in a conversation with Mr. Eden, Count Grandi indicated the wish of the Italian Government to open conversations he (Chamberlain) was most anxious to seize the opportunity to dispel such notions.

So far as recognition of the Italian annexation of Abyssinia was concerned, the late Foreign Secretary had indicated to Count Grandi—and he spoke for the whole Government—that the attitude of British public opinion and of other League Members in consonance with whom the Government would desire to act would be profoundly influenced by consideration that agreement was reached as a result of conversations which promised to make a real contribution to general appeasement.

A meeting with Count Grandi of the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary was then arranged with the concurrence of the latter.

He himself thought that the effect of rebuffing the Italian request for opening conversations would be disastrous and by the intensification of Anglo-Italian misunderstanding might take war ultimately inevitable. Therefore he had been more completely convinced of the rightness of any course than he was of the rightness of yesterday's decision by the Cabinet.

In the closing sentences the Prime Minister gave assurances to France that there would be no departure from the policy of close friendship in which the late Foreign Secretary had been identified, and he appealed for an effort to bring Britain and France on the one hand and Germany and Italy on the other into a friendly discussion which might lead to a settlement of differences and prevent the increasing embitterment of relations, always threatening the eventual outbreak of a conflict which might mean the end of Western civilisation.

A dramatic scene occurred during the speech of Mr. Lloyd George in the Commons debate on Mr. Eden's resignation who said that the Prime Minister at the end of his speech left out a crowning piece of evidence with which he tried to crush Mr Anthony Eden in the production of the telegram handed to him by Count Grandi.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain intervened and said that unofficially Count Grandi communicated to him the contents of the telegram early on Sunday morning and that he communicated it to the Cabinet.

Mr. Eden said that nothing had reached the Foreign Office while he was still in office but in any case it would have made no difference to his decision.

Mr. Lloyd George rose and said that in all his experience he had never heard of such conduct.

Mr. Chamberlain stated that evidently Mr. Lloyd George was implying that he had done some-

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stand, is to hold their first winter camp this year at Monori, a

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The Merry Warblers Dance Band is to play for the occasion.

Mr Chamberlain gave a detailed explanation showing that he received on Sunday from a friend Count Grandi's intimation that Count Grandi had received a favourable reply to the request whether Italy would accept the British formula and he told the Cabinet. He added that he did not see the actual document until on Monday. Therefore he could not communicate it to anyone on Sunday.

Mr. Lloyd George said that there was no doubt that dictators were determined to drive Mr. Eden out because he was the only man who would stand up to them.

HALIFAX OCCUPIES POST TEMPORARILY

LONDON, February 22.

It is officially announced from No. 10, Downing Street, that the Prime Minister has asked Lord Halifax to take temporary charge of the Foreign Office.

Resumed talks between Mr. De Valera and Mr. Chamberlain and their respective colleagues will open to-morrow afternoon.—B.O.W.

EDEN'S SUCCESSOR NOT YET CHOSEN

LONDON, Feb. 23.

In the House of Commons replying to Major Attlee, Mr. Neville Chamberlain said that he was not yet in a position to make a statement regarding the new Foreign Secretary but he hoped to do so shortly.

The Prime Minister promised to keep in mind the grave disadvantages, which Maj. Attlee said arose when there was only the Under Secretary in the House of Commons to reply for Foreign Affairs.—Reuter.

ANGLO-ITALIAN TALKS

Br. Cabinet Reviews Instructions To Ambassador

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The British Cabinet held its usual weekly meeting at No. 10 Downing Street, this morning.

It is believed that the meeting reviewed the instructions to be given to the British Ambassador in Rome, now 'en route" to London in regard to Anglo-Italian talks.

While the Cabinet was sitting M. Corbin called at the Foreign Office. The British Government are keeping the French Government closely informed of the arrangements being made for talks.—Reuter.

ITALIAN BOURSE OPTIMISTIC

British Commons Debate Sequel

ROME, Feb. 23.

The newspapers again abstain from commenting on the Commons debate though they are reporting it in detail.

Developments in Britain have changed the situation here considerably. In all classes of people, the news that Britain and Italy are on the way to an understanding has created a very cheerful impression. Many shares quoted on the Rome Stock Exchange gained several points yesterday.

The Bourse was again optimistic this morning.—Reuter's Special.

"A Vote Of Commonsense"

BERLIN, Feb. 23.

Yesterday's vote in the House of Commons was a vote of commonsense stated a political spokesman when interviewed by Reuter.

Mr. Chamberlain's victory is welcomed here with a warmth of feeling seldom shown towards a foreign Premier's success. His opponents are described as Marxists. —Reuter's Special.

NEW STAGE IN EMPIRE FLYING

"Centurion" Brings Canadian Mail Without Surcharge

LONDON, Feb. 23.

A new stage in Empire communications was established to-day when the Imperial Airways flying boat "Centurion" left Southampton for Karachi, carrying, among other Empire mails, Canadian letters for India and the East.

The new service launched by the Imperial Airways in conjunction with British Canadian and other Empire Governments will provide that henceforth all first-class mails for India and the East from other parts of the Empire will be carried by air without surcharge. There will be four services weekly two terminating in India and two extending across India and Burma to Malaya. The service will be extended to Australia later in the year.—Reuter.

French Steamer Bombarded

TANGIER, Feb. 22.

The French steamer "Reginapacis" was bombarded twelve miles east of Valencia according to a wireless message picked up by the steamer "Marshallyantey."—Reuter.

FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY

M. Delbos' Talk With Foreign Affairs Committee

PARIS, February 22.

M. Delbos, Foreign Minister, told the Foreign Affairs' Committee that if Anglo-Italian talks succeeded, France might consider opening similar talks, subject to certain guarantees.

Referring to France's alliance with Czechoslovakia M. Delbos said that if international difficulties arose, France would have to

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Rai Sahib Chuni Lal, Mr. R. P. Saxena, Mr. A. D. Shroff, Mr.

France would have to honour them.

He added that he could approach the League of Nations in an endeavour to obtain from Great Britain a statement of their joint standpoint on the attitude to be adopted.—Reuter.

New Japanese Supreme Commander In Shanghai

TOKIO, Feb. 23.

The Imperial Headquarters announce the recall from Shanghai area of General Matsui, Lieut.-General Prince Yasuhiko Asaka, uncle of the Emperor of Japan and Lieut.-General Heisuke Yanagawa.

General Shunroku Hata has been appointed Supreme Commander of the Japanese forces in the Shanghai area in succession to General Matsui to whom the Headquarters pay a tribute for successfully carrying out the "first stage."—Reuter.

FRENCH NATIONAL DEFENCE

PARIS, February 23.

The Cabinet has decided to grant an exception credit of 3,200 million francs for national defence.

Credit will be divided thus:—1,800 million francs for Air Ministry, 800 million francs for Navy, and 600 million francs for the Army. The Navy's share will be utilised for 1938 building programme totalling 58 thousand tons and also two thirty-five thousand ton battleships. The Army's share will be chiefly devoted to material and anti-aircraft defences.—Reuter.

2,000 REPUBLICAN KILLED

Franco's Troops Threaten Valencia Road

LONDON, Feb. 23.

General Franco's troops after recapturing Teruel have advanced three miles southward of the city, and are now threatening the main Valencia road.

According to a Salamanca communique, they have taken numerous positions, and made contact with the Nationalists who are mopping up the Turia valley.

The number of Republican dead is reported to be over two thousand, while in Teruel where there are scenes of fantastic desolation, over 3,000 prisoners have been taken. Teruel will not be inhabitable for a long time.

A Barcelona communique announces that the Nationalists only entered Teruel 14 hours after the Republicans abandoned it. —Reuter

Echo Of Soviet Arrests In Japanese Port

MOSCOW, Feb. 23.

Arrests of 35 crew and 37 passengers and detention of the Soviet cargo vessel "Kuznetszkstroi" in the Japanese port Hakodate has aroused a storm of protest at Vladivostok.

It is stated the vessel called at the Port for bunkering on Saturday.—Reuter.

ANGLO-IRISH TALK POSTPONED

LONDON, February 23.

Formal Anglo-Irish talks have been postponed owing to the Premier's preoccupation in the House of Commons but preliminary conversations were held between the representatives of the Irish and British delegations.

It is understood that trade questions were discussed and it is expected that talks will be resumed to-morrow afternoon.—Reuter.

Air Raid On Japanese Empire

Chinese 'Planes Bomb Taihoku Aerodrome In Formosa

TOKIO, Feb. 23.

Seven Chinese 'planes participated in the first Chinese air raid on the Japanese Empire bombing the Taihoku aerodrome in Formosa. Ten bombs were dropped. No serious damage is reported.

Later it was reported that Shinchiku, forty miles from Taihoku, was also bombed and private houses were struck. There were several casualties.—Reuter.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY'S HELP TO CHINA

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

A Press 'communique' issued by the Indian Red Cross Society says that the Director of the Hong Kong Bureau of the Red Cross So-

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Station to-day (Thursday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.).

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by the Indian Red Cross in the month of December last.

The Managing Body of the Indian Red Cross Society, at a meeting held in December, decided to send a sum of the Rs. 2,000 for the relief of all nationalities in China of which Rs. 1,000 was sent to Geneva for expenses of the International Red Cross Missin to China, and the other Rs. 1,000 on the advice of Geneva was sent to the Chinese Red Cross, Hong Kong, in the shape of drugs. A further sum of Rs. 1,540 collected from Red Cross branches has since been forwarded to Hong Kong.

The Society, in response to an appeal isued by Dr. Calame, the International Red Cross delegate in China for more funds, has now contributed a further sum of Rs. 5,000 for relief work in China.—United Press.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

LONDON, February 22.

Owing to pressure of other duties the Prime Minister was unable to speak at the Government dinner last night to mark the opening of the British Industries Fair and Lord Derby who took his place spoke from the Prime Minister's notes. Passages from the speech were of all the evil influence that may undermine confidence, the fear of war is most potent and destructive and for the Government of this great trading country it must always be of prime importance to promote peace, not for ourselves alone, but for all with whom we trade."—B.O.W.

Royalty At British Industries Fair

LONDON, Feb 22.

The King, Queen, Queen Mary and the Duke of Kent visited today the British Industries Fair at Olympia. A large crowd outside cheered Their Majesties.—Reuter.

DRIVE TOWARDS LUNGHAI RAILWAY

HANKOW, Feb. 23.

After nearly a month's inactivity Japanese forces operating in Tsung sector to the west of northern section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway have suddenly renewed their drive towards the Lunghai Railway. The Chinese were forced to retire and the opposing forces are now facing each other across the grand canal.—Reuter.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN TOKIO

(From A Correspondent).

TOKYO: (By Mail).

A meeting of the India Independence League of Japan was held at 6 p.m. on the 26th January, 1938, at the Nakamuraya Restaurant, Shinjiku, Tokio, to celebrate the "India Independence Day." After the national flag salutation ceremony was performed, Mr. Rash Behari Bose, the President, explained the significance of the day, and the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe, therefore, that India must attain "Purna Swaraj" or Complete Independence and sever the British connection."

King Visits Br. Industries Fai.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The King paid his second visit to the British Industries Fair, touring the Earls' Court section with Lord Derby and Mr. R. S. Hudson, Secretary, Overseas Trade. —Reuter's Special.

Way Out Of Constitutional Crisis: British Press Welcomes Viceroy's Statement

Comprehensive Review Of All Issues Urged

LONDON, February 23.

Hopes will be general both in this country and we believe, in India, says the "Daily Telegraph" that Lord Linlithgow's statement will pave the way to the return of the Congress Ministries of Bihar and the United Provinces to their posts. It remains possible for these Cabinets to resume their responsibilities without any substantial loss of prestige, if they feel in a position to persuade their respective Governors to exercise clemency towards 11 prisoners upon individual basis.

The risks in this are not necessarily greater than the dangers involved in interrupting the useful experience of self-government which the Congress Party is gaining.

The conciliatory statement issued by the Viceroy, says the "Times", encourages the hope that the constitutional dispute will soon be composed.

The publication of Government of India's case should silence any contention that the intervention of the Governor-General was unconstitutional. No doubt opinions

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as to the extent of the steps involved in the compliance of the Prime Ministers' most peremptory demands

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The general tenor of Lord Linlithgow's statement, and its conclusion in particular, dispose of the idea that the Governors wish to undermine the Congress Ministries, presumably because they have begun well. The history of the last seven months furnishes a complete reply to that imputation, nor has there in the present case been any action on the part of the Central Government calculated to widen the rift.

Nothing that has yet happened need prevent the Prime Ministers in following the lead given by the Governor-General, and resuming

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other side the leaders of the All-India Congress Party have also shown laudable restraint. It is to be hoped that the present breathing space will give occasion for a careful and comprehensive review of all the issues involved in the unfortunate dispute.

Our Hyderabad Letter

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN APPALLINGLY BACKWARD CONDITION

Chairman's Speech In All Hyderabad Teachers' Conference

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD Dn., (By Mail).

"We may introduce what reforms we like in education; we may make education as practical as we wish; we may turn all the schools and colleges into industrial, technical and agricultural institutions; yet, we will not be able to reduce, still less to remove unemployment, unless we increase the wealth of the country, as a whole, by reorganising the economic system and harnessing the natural resources of the State." Thus observed Mr. Syed Muhamed Hussain Jafari, Director of Public Instruction Nizam's Government, presiding over the first session of the All Hyderabad Teachers' Conference, held on February 18. The Conference was attended by many educationists and teachers.

MACKENZIE REPORT.

In declaring open the Conference, Shahibzada Prince Basalath Jah Bahadur, President of the State Board of Secondary Education, thought that the Conference which was being held at Hyderabad at a time that it might be termed the turning point in the history of Modern Hyderabad. "The Mackenzie report, continued the Prince, has obtained the sanction of H. E. H. the Nizam, the direct result of which has been the formation of a Board of Secondary Education, of which I have been appointed President by the Nizam. This Board is following the recommendations of the Mackenzie Committee by introducing industrial and technical subjects into the curriculum of the schools. At such a time as this the value of the views and opinions of acknowledged experts on educational matters cannot be under-estimated."

Welcoming the delegates to the Conference Mr S. M. H. Nakavi, Chairman of the Reception Committee, observed "Education is no longer a monopoly of a few privileged persons. It has now become everybody's concern.

LITERARY TOO LOW.

In the course of a lengthy address and in trying to meet various criticisms levelled against the State Education Department, the Chairman observed, "It is hardly necessary for me to point out to you that Primary Education in our country is still in an appallingly backward condition and the percentage of literacy is much too low. In primary education more specially, there is a great deal of room for expansion and development, and it is hoped that for some time to come the efforts of the Department will be specially directed towards the development of Primary Education.

MAKE PRIMARY EDUCATION FREE AND COMPULSORY.

The Chairman insisted upon the primary education being no rapid advance free and compulsory. He referred to the draft bill submitted by the department regarding Compulsory Education, which is now under the consideration of Government.

"Secondary Education," he said, "in the Dominions is in a fairly satisfactory condition." The private schools, are the worst type of institutions existing in the Dominions. They have little educational value, being usually maintained as a source of income to the founders.

PURDAH SYSTEM.

The Chairman pointed out that the position as regards girls' education in the State, is very unsatisfactory. The Purdah system and early marriage especially have been prejudicial to the progress of Women's education.

The Chairman concluded by referring to non-existence of educational facilities in the Paighas and Jagirs, where the total population is over three million.

Unrest In Naga Hills

Question Disallowed In Assembly

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

The Governor-General has witheld the necessary consent to some question tabled by Mr. Brojendra Narayan Choudhury in the Central Legislative Assembly regarding unrest in the Naga Hills district in Assam in 1930-31.

Mr. Choudhury wanted to enquire whether Jadonong and Miss Gaidilin were the leaders of the unrest and if military had to be employed to quell the unrest what the nature of the movement was and if it was a reformist semi-religious movement or a political movement to overthrow the British control, were sought to be enquired through the question.—United Press.

BRITISH EXPORTS TO ITALY

Liquidation Of Debts Leads To Increase

LONDON, Feb. 22

Negotiations which, it is hoped, will lead to a considerable increase of British exports to Italy are opening to-day. Reuter learns.

The negotiations arise out of a need for a revision of the Anglo-Italian clearing agreement of Nov. 6, 1936, under which 27 per cent of the proceeds of Italian exports into Britain will be set aside for the settlement of Italy's outstanding debts. These debts are now liquidated with the result that a considerably increased figure should be available for expansion of British exports trade into Italy.—Reuter.

"Times'" Advice To Princes

LONDON, Feb. 22.

"The Times" in its leader says that both the present setback to Provincial Autonomy (temporary setback, as may be hoped) and the current controversies in India on Federation made desirable in authoritative contradiction in Parliament yesterday of the allegation, which is likely to prejudice the progress of the Federal plan. It is to the advantage of India as a whole that the Ruling Princes, of their own initiative and in response to public opinion, should be just, efficient and progressive in the exercise of their internal independence.—Reuter

Unsatisfactory Catering Arrangements On Railways

M. L. A. Withdraws Cut Motion In Central Assembly On Stewart's Assurance

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23.

Mr. Azhar Ali's cut motion moved yesterday urging reduction of expenses of the Traffic Department by 33 per cent as a measure of economy was further discussed in the Assembly and eventually rejected.

Sir Thomas Stewart gave an assurance that Railways were carrying out as much economy as was possible, but the truest economy might not always be reduction of expenditure, but undertaking profitable expenditure that result in expansion of revenue.

ISSUE OF RETURN TICKETS

Abdur Rashid Choudhary's cut motion to discuss the non-issuing of fornightly and monthly and 45 days' return tickets on Assam-Bengal Railways was next considered.

Mr. Chaliha supporting the motion demanded long distance return tickets on Railways.

Mr. DeSouza (Railway Board) explained that the issue of return tickets was governed by conditions on each Railway and said that on the Assam-Bengal Railway at present mela, bazaar and week-end tickets were being issued, which suited to the conditions prevailing in the area served by the Railway. He undertook to send the mover's observations during the debate to the Agent of the Railway for consideration and discussion with the Local Advisory Committee.

The motion was pressed to a division and carried by 55 votes against 38.

UNSATISFACTORY CATERING

Catering arrangements on the railways formed the subject of a keen debate this afternoon, when Sir A. H. Ghaznavi moved a cut to discuss the shortcomings in the existing methods of providing these amenities.

Sir. A. H. Ghaznavi traced most of the defects to a system under which sub-contracts were given by contractors. Sir Ziauddin dealt lengthily on "forcible extortion" which, he said was going on in Railway restaurants where toast and tea cost eight annas, as against the intrinsic cost of one and a half anna. He worked this out when making arrangements for the Aligarh University. Similarly regarding the cost of ice, it was sold on railways at two annas per seer, while the real cost was only half anna.. This is robbery and dacoity, declared Sir Ziauddin amid general laughter. When he questioned the caterers, the reply was "we have many orphans to feed" (laughter) meaning railway employees who were given concession in rates for food consumed by them.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil gave more statistics and said that Hindu meal costing twelve annas in railway eating houses could be got for six or eight annas outside. Narrating the experience of eleven members of the Assembly, while returning from Haripura, he said that they ordered food and were charged 33 rupees, though many either did not come to eat or having come, could not eat. This was profit-making. He suggested that tariff rates for food in railway stalls and restaurants needed revision in accordance with decrease in prices of foodstuffs.

WHY NOT SPECIAL DEPARTMENT?

Mr. K. Santanam dealt with the subject from the view point of the magnitude and number of passengers involved. Over 50 crores travelled on Indian railways yearly and if each spent two annas, the amount would be nearly six crores, and it was worth while for the railway to run a special department to look after catering arrangements.

The problem should be tackled scientifically, through a special officer if necessary. They should ascertain for instance how many calories were required by each passenger owing to the shaking of trains (laughter) and what kind of food passengers liked and so on. He commended the experiment tried on the South Indian Railway of selling packets of food at two annas each. His own experience in travelling from Madras to Delhi was that owing to the unsuitability of food "you have to pay and starve or not pay and starve".

Mr. N. M. Joshi urged the need for separate dining cars and separate refreshment rooms for thirdclass passengers.

Mr. M. S. Aney said, that as a Brahmin, he could not let the subject of food go without saying something on it. He referred to the days when railways were first introduced in India, when the authorities apparently thought that Indians could travel without food to eat or calls of nature to answer (laughter). Even now, he said people undertaking long railway journeys went without food, because clean food at reasonable rates were not available. Some people when they started on railway journeys provided themselves not only for the railway fare but also for doctor's fees. Though conditions have improved since the last ten years, the time had come for the question to be handled in a businesslike and scientific manner by railways.

WHY NOT GOVERNMENT FOLLOW HARIPURA EXAMPLE?

Prof. Ranga referred to figures and the number of railway stations and number of refreshment rooms, and thought that only one thousand out of many thousands of railway stations in India had refreshment rooms. He described the arrangement made at Haripura and asked why Government should not learn from the Congress. He said that the M.S.M. and S.I.R. railways found it profitable to run their own catering arrangements.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai blamed the licensing system for the many ills.

STEWART'S ASSURANCE

Sir Thomas Stewart replying said that the Railway Board and the Government of India were in full sympathy with the motives which led to the motion. They agreed with the proposition that catering arrangements should be such, as to provide the maximum of convenience and benefit to passengers at a reasonable cost. He pointed out that the subject had been engaging the Board's attention, and as a result of their investigation, a large mass of documentary evidence had accumulated and which was under consideration. He said that the debate was an opportune one, and the speeches made on the motion would be placed before the Railway Board.

The mover accepted the assurance, and withdrew the motion.

Sir Ziauddin moved a cut to discuss conditions of Labour and system of supplying coolies. The motion was supported by Prof. Ranga and Mr. Abdullah who all condemned the "vicious system of coolie contracts by which both poor coolies and railways were exploited. The contractors imposed various exorbitant levies on coolies, and in support of this contention, read memorials from the coolies of Lahore, Delhi and Howrah junctions.

Prof. Ranga suggested the abolition of the contract system, and asked that the Railway Officer in charge of Labour should be entrusted with the task of employing coolies on railways.

Sir Henry Gidney said that if the allegations were true, the railway authorities should immediately endeavour to eradicate them for the good of all.

Sir Thomas Stewart urged that members should not be prejudiced by the type of memorials submitted on behalf of coolies. It was possible that while contractors took the trouble to collect coolies, they incurred some expense which they realised from coolies and themselves. Railways did not come into the picture, as the coolies were not employees of railways.

The motion was carried by 52 votes to 43.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

S. LAL TO SUCCEED B. RAMA RAO

New Deputy High Commissioner For India

PATNA, Feb. 23.

"United Press" understands that Mr. S. Lal, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bihar, Education and Development Departments, has been appointed to succeed Mr. B. Rama Rao, I.C.S., as Deputy High Commissioner for India in London. Mr. Rama Rao is proceeding to South Africa as the Agent to the Governor-General.

Mr. Lal is proceeding to Europe on the 27th instant. He had held other responsible posts before he was appointed the Education Secretary to the Government of Bihar. He was Joint Secretary to the Labour Commission. Prior to this, he was attached to the Government of India Secretariat as Under-Secretary to the Labour and Commerce Department.—United Press.

PANDHARPUR ORPHANAGE

The Secretary of the Pandharpur Orphanage acknowledges with thanks a donation of Rs. 1,001 from Mr. Vulubhdas Cursondas Natha and a gift of cement tiles worth Rs. 4,500 from Mr. Bhagoji Keer for the building of the orphanage now under construction.

Fascist Attempt On Indian Doctor's Life

Dr. Atal On His Experiences In Spain

WHERE WOMEN AND CHILDREN HAVE NO FEAR OF DEATH

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

(By air mail).

Ever since the civil war broke out in Spain, several people from foreign countries have gone over to the Iberian Peninsula for a variety of purposes. Indian Doctor, Madanlall Atal, whose visit to Spain was inspired not only by a general humanitarianism and a desire to show his sympathy for the Republican Government in some active form, but also by the clear knowledge that the economic and political struggle in India was developing in such a way that his observations of the Spanish situation would come in very useful.

FIRST AIR RAID

Dr. Atal, who has returned to London during the week-end after spending ten months in Spain, told me that all the objects which he had in his mind when he went to Spain were satisfactorily fulfilled. He has had the most varied experiences not only of a military but of political kind as well and has acquired a new insight into the role that India does and can fulfil in world affairs. On the evening of April 16, 1937 Dr. Atal arrived at Port Bou. As there were no trains running for Barcelona he had to stay there for the night. After the examination of his passport and other papers given to him by the Spanish Medical Committee on whose behalf he went to Spain, Dr. Atal witnessed the first air-raid, in less than five hours after his arrival on the Spanish soil. Early in the morning, there was another, but severe air raid. He escaped by hiding himself behind some furniture. Immediately he took the train bound for Barcelona, where he stayed for a day, and made another journey to Valencia. Though there were three classes of accommodation on the trains passengers, owing to war emergency, overlooked the distinction and those who held first class tickets found themselves accommodated in a third class carriage. At Valencia, Dr. Atal was met by Countess Warwick and Viscount Churchill, the former hailing him with "Oh, Doctor, I want you to attend to these patients."

WITH AN INDIAN CIVILIAN

So for Dr. Atal, the mission had begun in less than two days after arriving in Spain. Hardly had he finished attending the patients, there was another air raid at the conclusion of which he found himself in the company of an Englishman. The latter told our countryman that he was very much in sympathy with Indian aspirations. However, his sympathies were confined more to Indian Liberals than the Congressmen, some of whom, in his eyes, were fanatics and violent extremists. By no means he would agree with Dr. Atal that perhaps he was a supporter of some of the activities of the Congress. Dr. Atal, in the course of his chat with the Englishman realised that he was in conversation with a retired Indian Civil Servant who said he had gone to Spain not so much to take active part in support of the Spanish Government but just because he was an anti-fascist.

"LEGITIMATE."

Dr. Atal told the Englishman that he did not expect a retired Indian Civil Servant to approve of the Congress movement or be in sympathy with the main object of the Congress, to attain Purna Swaraj, political and economic. But the Englishman promptly replied that he was in favour of India's legitimate rights. Dr. Atal assured him that he had heard the word "legitimate" from his childhood and that it had so many meanings and interpretations that he really did not know what that word stood for. "You can interpret, the word "legitimate" in thousand and one way" added Dr. Atal.

When Dr. Atal said that British rule in India had considerably demoralised the people of India, the Englishman was terribly upset. He said he never knew of a theory when India was morally better off than she was at present. This resulted in a heated discussion between the Englishman and the Indian. The former insisted that since he was a keen student of Indian history his statement was absolutely correct. Dr Atal's point of view was that if the Englishman had studied Indian history, he had studied nothing but ignorance. In his opinion there was no Indian history in existence. The history as it is written by Englishmen is a fiction. Indian history is yet to be written.

There the two parted after the Englishman having expressed the familiar politeness by saying "we beg to differ."

In the following few days Dr. Atal found himself in the headquarters of the International Brigade at Albacate. Immediately he was introduced to one of the staff of the Control—a body whose duty it is to satisfy itself that every foreign person who enters the Spanish soil is the right sort of person to join the International Brigade. After "certification" Dr. Atal was put in charge of a big military hospital at Albacate, where he worked for a month. From there he went to Pozorubiu—about fifteen miles. There he realised that he had found the biggest school for training of officers. He was there for two months, and during that period he met a large number of Englishmen, Germans, Italians, Czechs, Americans and several Central Europeans, who had all arrived there for officers' training. Then Dr. Atal went to Benicasin, which is a beautiful sea-side place. Spending two days there Dr. Atal received an order "Go immediately to Valencia." After attending to patients in Valencia he received another summons, this time to visit certain hospitals on the Madrid Front.

IN 'VARSITY BUILDINGS

Dr. Atal say the commander of the Spanish Army, a very nice and helpful man indeed. He visited all the hospitals in the Front line and also in the villages of the Front Line. Taking advantage of his visit to Madrid he could not resist visiting the now famous University Buildings, which are shared by the Rebels and the Republicans. He went to the Philosophy and History Sections of the Buildings which are of course, in the hands of the Government. From there he attempted a strategic position to have a look at the Scientific and Medical Sections which are now in the hands of the Fascists. By the way, unknowingly Dr. Atal entered a room facing Scientific Sections and immediately there were two shots aimed at him from the other opposite buildings. The Spanish Comrade immediately shouted to Dr. Atal "Sit Down." Thus Dr. Atal steered clear of the first attempt on his life by the Fascists, occupying the University Building. Then to reach the strategic point, the Indian doctor had to adopt a strategic method He crawled nearly twenty yards with his Spanish comrade with sand bags by his side and reached the point from which he had a glimpse of the enemy line.

Dr. Atal was very much upset as he saw the Library of the University Buildings in a state which suggested the work of a bull in a china shop. Things were at sixes and sevens, the valuable collection of literary, philosophic and other art treasures of the Spanish nation was in a perpetual ruin as a result of General Franco's thirst for capturing the remaining portion of the Buildings. "I have never had a shiver in examining any patient in my life as a professional doctor," said our compatriot, "but this state of affairs in the Library section of the Buildings did give me the jitters."

NO FEAR OF DEATH

I asked Dr. Atal to tell me something about the spirit of the Spanish people. "I have seen women sitting outside their houses on very low stools; I have seen children playing in the front and back yards" said Dr. Atal, "in spite of the constant danger of air raids. They have no fear for death. I have seen houses wrecked by enemy raids. But I have equally seen menfolks and womenfolks forgetting all the damage to their property and organising themselves to defend the soil. I have seen women with an expression of determination to resist Fascist attack writ large on their faces. That has impressed me very much, indeed. I said to myself, and I am fully convinced of what I have said, that Franco will certainly never be able to defeat these determined people and if such a misfortune as a defeat was in store for them it would be the modern instruments of destruction of life that would defeat them and nothing else."

DOOR OPEN FOR NEGOTIATIONS

(Continued from Page 1).

was not intended to be a usurpation of powers of Ministers, and that since they had armed themselves with assurances from prisoners, they were free to release them on their own responsibility, and I hope that the Working Committee will leave the Ministers free, if they are summoned by the Governors to judge for themselves whether they are satisfied by the assurances they may receive.

One thing, I must say in connection with exercise by His Excellency of his powers under Section 126(5) in the light of his argument justifying the use of Sub-Section 5 of Section 126. I have read the whole of it. It is entitled "Control of Federation over province in certain cases."

Unless the Sub-Sections have no connection with one another, they are to be read independently of one another. My reading is that in the present case, exercise of powers under Sub-Section 5 of Section 126 is a manifest misapplication.

But here, I am treading on a dangerous ground. Let lawyers decide the point. My purpose in making this long statement is to assist peaceful solution of a crisis that has suddenly appeared."—A.P.

IF PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY IS REAL!

MADRAS, Feb. 23.

"If Provincial Autonomy is to be real, Ministers ought to be able to do what they think is necessary in the interest of Provinces," said Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Minister for Education, Government of Madras, in the course of an interview on the Viceroy's statement on the constitutional crisis that has developed in the United Provinces and Bihar.

Dr. Subbaroyan continuing, said: "His Excellency the Viceroy's statement, though it has not closed the door for constitutional activity being resumed in these Provinces has not taken the matter any further than where it remained. I do hope that when the Prime Ministers get back to their Provinces some way would be found to arrive at conclusion satisfactory to both parties."

In conclusion Dr. Subbaroyan observes: "When His Excellency talks of reaction in neighbouring provinces I fail to understand how this could come in as Ministers in those provinces ought to be strong enough to look after their own interests. And if their fears are to be translated into action with regard to other Provinces, where Ministers are quite satisfied with regard to their power to keep law and order then I am afraid Provincial autonomy fails. It must be for the Ministers of Provinces to decide what are the interests of Provinces concerned."—United Press.

PANT KEEPS MUM

LUCKNOW, Feb. 23.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant accompanied by Dr. Katju arrived here this morning from Haripura.

Interviewed by the "United Press" Pandit Pant refused to say anything about the Viceroy's statement on the ministerial crisis.

Prominent among those present at the station to welcome Pandit Pant was Mr. Pyarelal Sharma.—United Press.

HOW CALCUTTA OBSERVED "BLACK-OUT"

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

With the whole City plunged in darkness in the droning of aeroplanes, the Citizens of Calcutta had a novel experience and foretaste to a certain extent of an "Air-Bombed City," this evening, when "black-out" tests were carried out for the first time within the Municipal area from 7 p.m. to 7-15 p.m.

The commencement and close of the "black-out" were worked by the firing of a gun and blowing of sirens. All the traffic was suspended during the scheduled period and the lighting of the streets was deferred till after the tests were over.

The Police, Municipal and Port Commissioners all co-operated in their respective localities in making the experiment successful.

All the exterior lights were extinguished while the interior lights were either put out or carefully screened, so that no light was visible from outside.

The Port Commissioners extinguished all the lights except the navigation lights and those required for the movement of the ships. To reduce the risk of accidents, all the dock gates were closed and all the cranes ceased work.

Elaborate medical arrangements were made and nine Divisions of St. John Ambulance Brigade were mobilised and stretcher Squads allocated to each First Aid Station for giving First Aid and collecting any casualties.—United Press.

Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy Choudhury, Mayor of Calcutta, Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Labour Minister, Mr. G. P. Hogg, Chief Secretary and Mr. Parkinson of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation were among those who went up in the air with the military officers during the "black-out" experiment this evening.

Interviewed by the "United Press" the Mayor stated that the taking off was a perfect one as also the landing. There was no discomfort in the 'plane which was a big army 'plane. Just at 7 p.m. the lights went out and nothing could be distinguished. On the whole it could be safely said that the experiment was a great success.

Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin said that it was a wonderful success.—United Press.

Founder Of S. N. D. T. Indian Women's 'Varsity

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR ADDRESS AND PURSE TO PROF. D. K. KARVE ON APRIL 18

Professor Dhondo Keshav Karve, founder of the S. N. D. Thackersey Indian Women's University in Bombay, will complete the 80th year of his life, dedicated to Women's Education for the last 50 years, on the 18th April next (1938). Prof. Karve's work, zeal, sacrifice and suffering has no parallel in the history of Women's Education in India. Any nation in the world would be ever proud and feel honoured to have a noble son, like Prof Karve.

It is natural that lovers of Women's Education and Social Reform in India should be so eager to celebrate the 81st Birth-Day of Prof. Karve all over the country, as such occasions and personality are quite rare in India, at least.

CELEBRATION COMMITTEE

It is, therefore, proposed to celebrate the Day in Bombay in a manner "worthy of the fair name of the city" and worthy of the work and sacrifice of Prof. Karve. For this purpose a Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay was recently held under the presidentship of Mr. S. S. Patkar, Ex-Judge, to elect "Prof. D. K. Karve's 81st Birth-Day, Bombay Celebration Committee." The Committee is very influential and representative as can be seen from the following names of some of the ladies and gentlemen who have been elected to and who have also consented to work on, the Committee.

Mr. S. S. Patkar, Ex-Judge, President; Dr. Miss Kashibai Nowrange, Vice-President; Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, Treasurer; Mrs Krishnabai Wagh, Mrs. Sitabai Annigeri, Joint Secretaries; Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister; Mr Bhulabhai Desai, M.L.A., Diwan Bahadur K. M. Javeri, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Sir Govindrao Pradhan, Mr. V N. Chandavarkar, Shet L. R. Tairsi, Shet Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, M.L.A., Mrs. Tarabai Premchand, Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukthankar, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, M.L.A., (Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister); Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh, M.L.A., Mrs Shantabai Patkar, Mrs. Perinben Captain, Shet Motiram Desai, Dr. M. C. Javle, Ex-Mayor, Mr. N V. Modak, City Engineer, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, B.A., LL.B., Prof. V G Rao, Prof. A. B. Gajendragadkar, Prin. J R. Gharpure, Mr. M. N. Talpade, B.A., LL.B., Mr. S. R. Tendulkar, Bar-at-Law, Mr. D. G. Vaidya, Dr. Miss J. Jhirad, M.D., Mrs. Lilabai Phadke, B.A., B.T., Mrs. Mangalaben Premchand, Mrs Ratilal Parekh, Mrs. Rasikmani Desai, Mrs. P. R. Awati, Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar, B.A., Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Mrs. Sonabai Patil, Mrs. Chandrabhagabai Pardhi, Mrs. Shantabai Nadkarni, Mrs. Padma Asalkar, G.A., Mrs. Sharadaben Diwan, M.A., Mrs Urmila Mehta, B.A., Miss G. Pimpalkhare, Miss Krishnabai Javeri, Mrs. Indirabai Gokhale, Mrs. Sitabai Padbidri, Prin. H. G. Anjaria, M.A., LL.B., Mr. B. S. Dabke, B.Com., Mr. R. S. Bhagwat, Mr. Appa Pendse, Mr. P. S. Bakhle, B.A., LL.B., Mr. L. G. Vinze, Mr. R. G. Vijaykar, Mrs. Malinibai Paranjpe, B.A., Mrs. Vanamalabai Tuljapurkar, G.A., Mrs. Gangubai Gokhale, Mrs. Saralabai Bhave, Mr. Vasantrao Marathe, (In charge of Publicity).

The Committee proposes to present on the 18th April next, an address to Prof. Karve and a purse for the benefit of the several Institutions founded by him.

APPEAL FOR FUND

The Committee, therefore, requests the Citizens of Bombay, whose generosity is proverbial, to contribute their mite to the "Karve 81st Birth-Day Bombay-Celebration-Fund" organized by this Committee. Will Bombay Citizens please note that the amount of the purse to be presented on their behalf to Prof. Karve on this unique and rare occasion must trully be such as to become proverbial generosity of Bombay? The Committee hopes and trusts that the Citizens of Bombay will most generously respond to this appeal and absolve themselves most creditably in this reserving case, as they are to have done in others.

Members of the Committee and authorized Volunteers have already begin the work of collection in the city but as the time is now very short and the Celebration-Day, viz. the 18th April next, is fast approaching citizens are requested to send in their donations early to the office of the Committee, and not wait till a Committee member or volunteer calls on them for the purpose of the Committee.

Tickets of Rs. 10, 5, 3, and Re. 1 have been issued by the Committee. Official receipts will be issued in case of donations exceeding Rs. 10.

Ladies and gentlemen, either of note or with references desiring to volunteer their services for the collection-work of this fund are requested to see the Secretaries at the office.

The Office of the Committee is in the S. N. D. Thackersey Kanyashala, Bombay, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.

Indian Influence On Islam

DR. SYED MUJTABA ALI ON DIFFERENCE IN IDEOLOGY

"To us Indians, the Prophet was brought by Muslim missionaries and merely as a prophet a hero who established the religion of truth—but also he was brought by the Sufis who came from Persia as the ideal Sufi, the Bhakta, the seer," declared Dr. Syed Mujtaba Ali, Professor of Comparative Study of Religions, Baroda, in the course of a lecture on the "Mediaeval saints of India' at the University Building, Bombay, on Thursday, Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri presided.

SPREAD OF ISLAM

The lecturer outlined the movement of Islam under which a new religion sprang up, crossed the boundaries of the Arabian desert, assimilated the Jewish, Christian and perhaps Zoroastrian cultures. Roman Law, Persian State organization and Indian mysticism.

It was interesting to note, he said, that whereas in India "we believed that God took the shape of man and came to world again and again to establish religion, the Semites, many of whose doctrines and beliefs were contained in Islam, believed that God selected Prophets from among the people from time to time to preach his religion. The Prophet was the man "par excellence" but he was not God.

"What are then, the teachings of the Prophet, when he appeared before the Meccan as the Arabian Prophet?" he asked. "To me it seems that the very first thing he did was to condemn the callousness of the Meccans and warn them of the impending day, the day of resurrection, "yaum al Qiama". The Prophet was in a state of horror when he noticed all round him immorality and religionlessness and the only explanation he could find was that they did not feel responsible for their deeds good or bad" he added.

INDIAN INFLUENCE

In Islam he said there was no priestly ciass and he thought that it came into being in India after Muslims saw that other religions had such a class and that they should have one too.

In matters of architecture and painting, there was certainly Indian influence and Urdu, he said, was not strictly Indian, though the speaker thought that it had got a great future.

Discussing Muslim ideology, he said that it was quite a theological problem by itself. Hindus in the field of ideas were very liberal but in that of social activities, they were bound down by social rules and conventions. Precisely the reverse was the case with the Muslims and that was perhaps, why they would discuss any problem only from a theological point of view, and there was no room in their conception of things for songs like "Vande Mataram".

CHARGE LAND REVENUE ON PEASANT'S NET ASSETS

Punjab Economists Plea For Assessment On Sliding Scale

LAHORE: Feb. 22.

A deputation of the Institute of Agrarian Reform, led by Prof. Brij Narain, a prominent economist of the Punjab, gave evidence before the Punjab Land Revenue Committee, presided over by Mr M. L. Darling, I.C.S. The Committee is holding its sittings in Lahore to enquire into the system of assessment of land revenue.

The deputation submitted before the Committee a memorandum, consisting of 58 pages, embodying the peasants' demands, as formulated by the Kisan Workers' Conference, held at Lajpat Rai Hall on October 17th last.

Prof. Brij Narain, giving his evidence, stated that he was in favour of the principle of assessment on sliding scale with modifications. He stressed that land revenue should be charged on the net assets of a peasant. Under the present system of assessment, this was not done. He further stated that, in view of the fact that process were not likely to go higher in the next twenty years, it was necessary that his suggestion of assessment on sliding scale should be adopted.

The President asked, if, in view of the trouble in Europe, there was likelihood of the prices of the produce going high.

IN AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Prof. Brij Narain replied in the negative, and added that industrial centres of the world, like America and Japan, had adopted the policy of heavy agricultural production. The produce of cotton was increasing in these countries. Even if war broke out, it would not last for more than three years. There was a likelihood of exports being increased, but they could not maintain that prices would increase during the next 40 years, and, on the other hand, were likely to be substantially below the commuting assessment at Lyallpur. He was not an astrologer, but he based his conclusions on facts, which showed that the prices were likely to rise.

Proceeding he said that there was not a single case, even in Lyallpur, where a peasant labourer was expected to earn Rs. 100 a year, and over and above his expenditure. The income of one plough-holding was not enough to maintain a family. That was the reason why peasants were running into debts. The peasant was so poor that he has started selling his milk and butter with the result that his health has deteriorated. Prof. Brij Narain, therefore, suggested that one plough-holding should be exempted from land revenue or land revenue should be levied on income-tax assessment basis.

The President asked, if that was done, it would involve a deficit of about two crores. How would he suggest to meet that deficit? To this the Professor replied that it was for the Government to make good that loss by various means.

President: Would you suggest fresh taxation on non-agriculturists?

ABOLISH LAND REVENUE ALTOGETHER.

Prof. Brij Narain replied that it is not possible for them to pay more. He suggested that an income of less than Rs. 500 should be exempted. If there was administrative difficulty, he would suggest abolishing land revenue altogether and assess income of land on income-tax basis. His idea was that small landholders should be exempted and he did not mind taxing the big landlords in any manner the Government liked. The present system of assessment of land revenue was illegal and should be amended.

One of the deputationists, who was a typical peasant, explained to the Committee the sad plight of the peasants, and related how their children shivered in cold, due to lack of clothing, and how they were under-fed and obliged to live on raw harvest when their resources were exhausted. He complained that they could not borrow from the money-lender and the Government, too, did not assist them. It was high time that the Government came to the rescue of the peasants, he concluded.—United Presss.

POHARI JAGIR RURAL DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE.

Gwalior is going to have a special session of Pohari Jagir Rural Development Conference under the presidentship of Lieut.-Col. Rajrajendra Sardar M. N. Shitole Saheb at Krishna Ganj, Pohari, on 8th and 9th March, 1938.

Village Industries Exhibition and a visit to the ideal village Deori are the attractive features of the Conference.

Plea For 'Varsity For Rajputana & C. I. States

Mr. K. L. Kalyantri, the President of the Rajputana and Central India States People's Conference, has issued an appeal to the Princes in the jurisdiction of the organisation for establishing a University in a central place in Rajputana and Central India for the benefit of the millions, who live in those areas.

He has pointed out that two influential gentlemen have already promised to pay a sum of two lakhs of rupees for this work. Mr. Kalyantri has cited the example of the South Indian States of Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore in this connection.

It is to be noted that there is no University in Rajputana and Central India in spite of there being a number of prosperous and progressive States.

TRIBUTE TO CITY HIGH SCHOOL'S WORK

(From A Correspondent.)

"The poor percentage at the Matriculation will be saved if only the schools admit regular students as this school has done sacrificing thereby a good amount of income and achieving about 50 p.c. results last year," said Dr. N. A. Purandare, Fellow of the University of Bombay, presiding over the prize distribution gathering of the City Education Society's City High School at the Hira Baug Hall last Saturday in the presence of a large gathering of parents and guardians of the pupils.

The audience was entertained to a programme of jalatarang music, drill, lezim, magic tricks and dramatics.

Principal B. N. Vagal, in his closing speech thanked Dr. Purandare for his donation of Rs. 100 and Advocate Keshav Appa Padhye, for his Annual donation of Rs. 10 for the Bai Yashodabai Padhye Prize in memory of his mother. The school held its social dinner the next day at the school premises.

NATURE STUDY REFORM

Premier Receives Deputation

(From A Correspondent.)

The Deputation on Nature Study Reform was received at the Secretariat on 23rd afternoon. Prof. Hate, the leader designate, being unavoidably absent, Mr. G. M. Chakradeo took his place.

The interview included with the proposals being directed to the reform. A committee appointed by the Government for detailed consideration which the deputation is to address further.

The statement prepared by the deputation traces the history of the reform movement including a survey of the conditions of Nature Study from its inception in the educational system of the Presidency. Reviewing the achievement of Nature Study Reform Committee and of the Nature Study Institute, the statement passes on to the actual reform work undertaken through the annual teacher's training courses presented under the Institute's auspices.

The statement points out four main defects to be overcome by the eight main reforms suggested. The work of implementing the reforms is recommended by a Committee of Government.

The Nature Study Institute under the Governing Council of five members has an ambitious future programme.

MEASURES OF REFORM

The principal measures of reform submitted to Government are:—

Substituting the present entirely bookish learning with one form direct study.

Replacing the present unsuitable text-books by more scientifically compiled ones.

Overhauling the courses of study effecting their co-ordination through the primary, secondary and the training departments.

Training of Special Nature Study teachers.

Providing common arrangement of equipment and materials for all schools and training colleges by establishing a Central Nature Study Museum-Garden-Laboratory thoroughly furnished in all respects in various parts of the Presidency.

Replacing the present methods of examination, by oral and practical tests in reference to the whole year's work of the pupils, supplemented by a written paper.

Correlation of Nature Study Teaching with the different branches of knowledge such as drawing, handwork, geography, poetry, music and fine arts as also the larger radiations of the University courses such as agriculture, manufacture, gardening, cookery, medicine and such other vocational courses on the educational structure.

Lastly the deputation wishes to bring to the notice of Government the whole progress of this Nature Study reform movement and to emphasise the need of the recognition of the Nature Study Institute for promulgation of the said reforms under Government.

LESSONS OF KISAN RALLY

Follow It Up With Organisation, Says Sahajanand

(From Our Correspondent).

VITHALNAGAR: Feb. 21.

On the eve of his departure from Vithalnagar, after attending the Congress Session and touring round some districts of Gujarat, Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, General Secretary, All-India Kisan Sabha, issued a statement, in the course of which he says:—

I hasten to congratulate the Kisans, Dublas and other agrarian labourers on their splendid march to Vithalnagar in their thousands and on their magnificent rally attended by many more thousands of Gujarat peasants on the evening of 18th February.

This mammoth meeting, conducted in perfect order for nearly three hours, will long remain in my memory as truly symbolic of the spirit of the down-trodden, but brave and cheerful peasants of Gujarat who, I feel confident, will add some brilliant pages to their bright record in the near future.

I must also tender my comradely greetings to the small but well-knit band of heroic workers who set themselves the difficult task of organising this march within the span of a few weeks. Yet they sprang a veritable surprise on the thousands assembled in Vithalnagar with the extraordinary spectacle of a long line of shabily-clothed peasants marching in fine order under the red flag with Kisan placards, shouting Kisan slogans and singing Kisan songs.

I hope that Messrs. Pangarkar, Nathubhai Naik, Panwalla and other organisers of the historic march will not allow any grass to grow under their feet and will at once set about the laborious task of organising the Ranaparaj, Dublas and others into well-knit Kisan Sabhas with a view to initiating their day to day struggles for their emancipation. I have no doubt that my old friend Dr. Sumant Mehta, who spoke so frankly and fearlessly at the Kisan Rally will continue to help his hunger friends with his youthful enthusiasm and wise counsel.

I am not new to Gujarat. I visited the province twice in 1924 and once prior to that and I have loved it ever since. To-day the smiling faces of the peasants and comrades have carved an indelible impression on my mind. May their smiles of joy deepen and the dark shadows of want and misery lessen in this garden of India.

HINDU UNIVERSITY OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION'S ACTIVITIES

"Civilized Nations Are Prostituting Science"

Prof. Bhola Nath Singh, D.Sc., the President of the Old Boys' Association, delivered a lengthy speech on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the Old Boys' Hall on Basant Panchmi, the 5th February 1938.

He referred to the objects of the Benares Hindu University and the progress so far achieved. He said that the Old Boys' Hall would help greater contact between old fellow students and the present students. Continuing he said that the brain power which is concentrated in universities can be organised to offer solutions of various phases of national reconstruction.

INTENSIVE FARMING

He made a plea for improvement in agriculture by intensive farming. He emphasized upon the necessity of an organisation for dealing with seed distribution and seed testing work and creating reliable seed agencies with the assistance of the Co-operative Agricultural Departments.

NEW POWERS PROSTITUTED

We pointed out that the new powers that the science has put into men's hands are being prostituted by the so-called civilized nations of the world. He hoped that a happy synthesis of religion with philosophy and science was possible.

BHARAT SETS GOOD EXAMPLE

Amenities To Employees On Occasion Of Annual Meeting

The management of the Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd. has set a remarkable precedence by announcing far-reaching facilities and amenities to their employees on the occasion of the annual function of the Company in its spacious hall, Mr. Rajendra Kumar Jain, the Director-in-Charge, declared one month's salary as bonus for all the employees of the Company. It was further announced that all such employees who were dismissed during the year 1937 for certain acts of omission or commission were being taken back. There were other instances where fines were imposed for certain indisciplinary actions, which too were being remitted. Still further it was announced that every employee of the Company would get general increment and services would be properly graded on liberal basis. All such employees, who were to retire earlier and as such could not enjoy the benefits of the Provident Fund Scheme of the Company, started recently, would get proper gratuity.

CAUSE OF LANDSLIDE.

Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia, the Chairman of the Company, complimented everybody on the successful termination of the year 1937. He specially eulogised the comprehensive work done by the 'Agent' in the field. He was proud of everyone of them and he wished his genuine appreciation of their hard work to be conveyed to them. He made an earnest appeal to all present to serve the Greater Bharat (Mother India), above everything else. Referring to the punishments imposed upon some of the employees of the Company, Seth Dalmia remarked that in fact, the managements were responsible for such acts of indiscrimination on the part of the employees. "We pay them small frugal salaries and that is the cause of such landslides of these poor people.

On this occasion the Bharat Insurance Scout Troop presented Guard of Honour to Seth Dalmia, who made a handsome donation to the scout for their healthy activities in city life of the town of Lahore.

BETTER BUY CAPSTAN

THEY'RE BLENDED BETTER

WILLS'S CAPSTAN MAGNUMS

IMPORTED FROM LONDON

"Encourage Indian Systems Of Medicines"

Important Resolutions Ballotted For Bombay Assembly

The following resolutions have been ballotted for the session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly commencing from Feb. 25:—

Resolution by V. N. Jog.

"This Assembly recommends to Government to move His Majesty's Government to issue an Order-in-Council creating a new Governor's Province to be called the "Province of Karnatak" by amalgamating all the Kanarese-speaking areas of the Provinces of Bombay, Madras and Coorg."

Resolutions by Kanji Govind Kerson.

"This Assembly recommends to Government that the constitutions of local bodies such as District Local Boards, Municipalities and Village Panchayats, should be so amended that every adult person living in their respective areas shall have the right of voting at any election held therefore."

"This Assembly recommends to Government that as the incidence of taxation imposed by the Bombay (District) Tobacco Act, 1933, as amended by Bombay Act No. II of 1935, ultimately falls on the agriculturists and labourers, no new Tobacco Bill should be introduced by Government, when the said Act expires on 31st March 1938."

"This Assembly recommends to Government that a Committee consisting of members of this Assembly should immediately be appointed to investigate into the causes of industrial, educational and economic condition of Katkari labourers and to suggest adequate and speedy measures for the improvement of their condition."

"This Assembly recommends to Government to give ecouragement to the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine by—

(a) giving them Government recognition and grants;

(b) appointing a committee consisting of members of the Assembly and other representatives of those systems to make a survey of all institutions doing education and medical relief work;

(c) opening Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries all over the Province;

(d) giving grants to such of the Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries as are opened by Local Bodies; and

(e) establishing at a suitable place in the province a college of studies in these systems of medicine and arranging for the registration of graduates thereof."

"This Assembly recommends to Government to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code in such a way that so much portion of the agricultural produce as is necessary, till the next harvest, for the maintenance of an agriculturist and his family should be exempted from being distrained and sold by Government for the recovery of land revenue or from being attached in execution of decrees or orders."

"This Assembly recommends to Government to increase the salaries of the menial staff in Government and semi-Government departments in this Province in such a way as to enable the menial staff to live according to their status in life."

"This Assembly recommends to Government to call for reports from the District Forest Advisory Committees as regards the grievances of cultivators about forest matters and to take necessary steps to remove the same."

Resolution by B. D. Lala.

"This Assembly recommends to Government to appoint at an early date a committee to inquire into the causes of the yearly occurrence of frost in Gujarat and to suggest means for averting the same."

Resolution by S. H. Jhabvala.

"This Assembly recommends to Government to take steps—

(i) to introduce compulsory Group Insurance with Indian Insurance Companies on the lives of all employees in all the Industrial concerns. Joint Stock Companies, firms, offices and banks in the Province of Bombay employing 10 persons or more by which a policy of Rs. 250 will be ensured for each employee whose monthly pay does not exceed Rs. 75 and a policy of Rs. 500 for each employee whose monthly pay exceeds Rs. 75 but does not exceed Rs. 150, the premium being paid by the employer;

(ii) to introduce a system of Provident Fund for the said employees, the contribution being one anna in the rupee by the employee and one anna by the employer."

Resolutions by Mrs. Munshi.

"This Assembly recommends to Government to convey to the Government of India the desire of this House that they should be pleased to take such measures through legislation or otherwise so as to protect indigenous products against unhealthy foreign competition."

"This Assembly recommends to Government that they should be pleased to appoint a committee to devise ways and means to develop the natural resources of the Presidency."

"This Assembly recommends to Government that immediate steps should be taken to set up machinery in all the districts of this Presidency for the purpose of demonstrating improved methods in agriculture and of improving the breed of cattle."

"This Assembly recommends to Government that in order to encourage Indian industries a suitable ground in the city of Bombay may be reserved for holding of periodic exhibitions of only Indian-made goods."

Resolution by Jamnadas M Mehta

"This Assembly recommends to Government to convey to His Majesty's Government its considered view that the communal decision (popularly known as the 'Communal Award) which underlies the Government of India Act of 1935, is anti-national and undemocratic and that the said decision should be immediately replaced by an arrangement which recognises the equality of all citizens, irrespective of caste, creed or colour."

"This Assembly recommends to Government that the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers (Amendment) Act, 1935, should be repealed forthwith."

"This Assembly recommends to Government to take immediate steps to carry on an industrial survey of the Province of Bombay in order that the unemployment problem in the Province can be effectively tackled."

Resolutions by W. S. Mukadam.

"This Assembly recommends to Government that they should take early steps to open a new department, to be called the "Vigilance Department", under the control of an able and experienced officer and with adequate staff, to root out bribery, corruption and forced labour wherever they prevail in the various departments of Government."

"This Assembly recommends to Government that the powers of Honorary Magistrates of any class which may have been conferred on Talukdars of Gujerat should be immediately withdrawn."

"This Assembly recommends to Government that they should accept all the recommendations of the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee and issue instructions to the Local Officers of the Forest Department to give effect to them."

"This Assembly recommends to Government to take early steps to appoint a Committee consisting of members of this Assembly—

(a) to enquire into the grievances of the prisoners of the Presidency;

(b) to report the defects of the Jail administration;

(c) to suggest methods to improve the conditions of prisoners;

(d) to suggest a scheme for helping the released prisoners, and

(e) to draft rules suggesting improvements in the Jail administration."

"This Assembly recommends to Government to take early steps to appoint a Committee consisting of non-official members to enquire into the grievances of the tenants of the Talukdars and Inamdars of Gujerat and to suggest measures by which the tenants will become independent cultivators and by which cordial relations between the tenants and the Talukdars or Inamdars will be established."

"This Assembly recommends to Government to take early steps to appoint a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials with a non-official majority to enquire into the extent of agricultural indebtedness in the Province and to suggest legislation for improving the conditions of the Agriculturists and freeing them from indebtedness."

Resolution by D. G. Jadhav.

This Assembly recommends to Government to move the University of Bombay to exempt all the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes from payment of fees for the various University Examinations."

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Govt. To Replace Trade Disputes Act By New Bill, Being Drafted

Lightning Strikes And Lock-outs Without Notice Declared Illegal

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY HAVE DECIDED TO DECLARE LIGHTNING STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS WITHOUT NOTICE ILLEGAL.

A comprehensive Bill has been drafted with the object of helping to "prevent strikes and lock-outs and to promote amicable settlement of trade disputes in factories and other industrial establishments." The Bill contains penal clauses for the infringement of its provisions and aims at setting up machinery for the conciliation of trade disputes.

Before the Bill is moved in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, probably during its monsoon session, Government will ascertain the opinion of commercial bodies regarding its provisions. It is likely that trade unions in the province will also be given an opportunity to express their views on the Bill. The Bill when passed into law will replace the existing Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act, which will be repealed.

According to the provisions of the Bill, employers will be required to give 30 days' notice to their workers of any change in wages or hours of work. A fortnight's notice will have to be given for the dismissal of a worker, the introduction of rationalisation or efficiency system, the stoppage or change in shift work and the recognition of a union. It is understood that the Bill will provide for the imposition of a fine for failure to comply with this provision.

CLASSIFICATION OF UNIONS.

Unions registered, or to be registered in future, will be classified, besides those "not recognised," into those recognised by employers and those recognised by employers with approved arbitration procedure. Notices will have to be displayed not only in factories but will also have to be sent to the secretary of the union associated with that particular factory. If a union is not recognised by an employer or no union exists, the Labour Officer will have authority to negotiate and discuss the effects of the notice with the employer.

The Bill will authorise Government to appoint conciliation officers and labour officers. A dispute referred to a conciliation officer will be heard 'in camera' in the presence of representatives of the parties to the dispute. He will make an attempt to settle the dispute, and if he fails to do so, he will report the matter to Government.

After considering the report of the conciliation officer, the Minister for Labour will appoint a conciliation board to hold a public inquiry into the dispute. The board will, however, have authority to take part in the evidence 'in camera,' but the report will be published. The board will consist of two members representing labour and employer, with a chairman to be nominated by Government.

ARBITRATION BOARD.

The Bill will also provide for the appointment of an arbitration board consisting of three members, two representing the parties to the dispute and the third to be selected by their common consent. Their unanimous decision shall be binding on the parties to the dispute, but if the members of the arbitration board differ, the matter will be referred to the Minister. The Minister will have the power to appoint an umpire to decide the question on which the board disagreed or to interpret any of the terms of agreement. In the event of disputes in establishments having unions recognised by employers with arbitration procedure, the decision of the arbitrators will be final.

The Minister will have authority to fix the time limit for each stage of conciliation for each dispute and to extend it. It is likely that the maximum period for such an inquiry will not exceed six months.

Strikes or lock-outs declared while a dispute is before a conciliation board or during the period of notice will be considered unlawful. Collection of funds with the eventual effect of encouraging a strike as well as efforts on the part of individuals or unions to incite workers to declare a strike will be considered illegal and will be dealt with accordingly.

The Bill proposes to make it compulsory for the parties to a dispute to tender evidence and information before the conciliation officer appointed to effect an agreement between them. Any worker non-co-operating or inciting a worker to non-co-operate with the process of conciliation will be sentenced to prison for a period of six months or fine, or both. Employers will also be dealt with if they fail to carry out their obligation to co-operate with the conciliation officers.

Workers Criticise Govt. Bill Preventing Lightning Strikes

Resolutions were adopted at a meeting of Railway workers held at Kalyan under the Chairmanship of Mr. Jhabvala protesting against the new Bill which seeks to penalise declaring of lock-out without notice illegal.

The meeting condemned the new Bill to prevent strikes sought to be introduced by the Government of Bombay, which it said is "a direct attack on the recognised rights of the working class to organise."

The meeting called upon workers in all industries strongly to resist this "attack" on the Trade Union Movement.

This meeting asked Mr. Subhas Bose to see that the ministry do not implement the proposed Bill.

TIGHTENING LOOPHOLES IN FINANCE ACT

Amending Bill Increases Stamp Duty And Aims At Preventing Stock Brokers From Escaping Tax Altogether

The following Bill is published under rule 18 of the Bombay Legislative Assembly Rules:—

L. A Bill No. VIII of 1938. A Bill to amend the Bombay Finance Act, 1932 is published in the Bombay Government Gazette:—

OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Bombay Finance Act of 1932, containing provisions for imposing an Electricity Duty and for varying fees under the Court Fees Act and duties under the Indian Stamp Act, expires on the 31st of March this year. It is proposed now to make this Act permanent as Government cannot conceive of any circumstances in the near future, in which they will be able to give up the revenue derived under the Act. This object is achieved by deleting sub-section (3) of section 2 of the Act. The other main changes proposed are as follows:-

ELECTRICITY DUTY

The existing duty of ¼ an anna per unit of energy consumed by lights and fans will be continued, but in certain selected areas it is proposed to raise it to 3/4 anna. Government are satisfied that the additional duty will not impose an onerous burden on the consumer and that, in fact, it will be possible in due course to pass it on to the supply companies.

STAMP DUTIES

The amendments to the Stamp Act deal mainly with stock exchange transactions in respect of securities other than Government securities.

(a) The duty on notes or memorandum of agreement both between brokers and principals and between principals and principals has been doubled, i.e., instead of 2 annas for every Rs. 5,000 it has been raised to 2 annas for every Rs. 2,500. Opportunity has also been taken to make it clear that by value is meant value at the time of the purchase of sale.

(b) The Finance Act as it stands does not impose any duty on transactions between brokers and brokers acting on their own account unless they enter into written agreements. As a general rule, however, brokers enter into agreements verbally and then confirm them by initialling each other's books. The entries in these books are not subject to stamp duty. Further, even the existing duty in respect of contract notes is evaded by the practice of putting a minimum stamp of 2 annas instead of a stamp calculated at an 'ad valorem' rate. The draft Bill seeks both to prevent evasion of the existing duty and to subject to duty transactions between brokers acting on their own account which now escape tax altogether. It is proposed to do this by enacting that the clearance list submitted by brokers should bear a stamp calculated on the total value of all the securities entered in the list. If any transaction entered in the list has been reduced to the form of a separate contract note, that note will be exempted from duty.

Opportunity has been taken to make a few drafting amendments to articles 5 and 43.

(c) Article 14 has been omitted as it relates to bills of lading—a federal subject. An amendment has been made to article 62 (c) (i) to correct a mistake that occurred through oversight in the Finance Bill of 1935.

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MADRAS MINISTRY AND PROHIBITION

Vizagapatam Telegram To Congress President

VIZAGAPATAM, (By Mail.)

The Secretary of the Young Men's Association writes that the following telegram has been sent to the Congress President at Haripura:—

"While the Congress stands for complete Prohibition, it is regrettable the Madras Congress Ministry is accepting a tender for the supply of arrack for drinking purposes from a Congress member of the Assembly. Attention of the various Congress Committees have been drawn without result except a letter from the President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee that the Working Committee would look into the matter. We are reluctantly forced to appeal to the constituency, if no decision is reached by the Working Committee before March 1."

Copies of the telegram have been forwarded to Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee.—United Press.

Save China, Save Peace

(Continued from page 6)

sor". People spoke of the failure of the League of Nations, but it was not to be supposed that the tremendous change of abolishing war—could be made without trouble. If we took the long view we could see that since the war the advance had been tremendous. It had been established in the world's conscience that war was a wicked thing. "Whatever may happen", he concluded, "the cause of peace must win in the end."

Boycott A Moral Duty

Mr. Herbert Morrison, amidst cheers, denounced the British Government for being a party to the present war in China because it had condoned the invasion of Manchuria, made possible the over-running of Abyssinia, the Spanish Civil War and the Chinese atrocities by showing aggressors that they might hope to escape responsibility for their crimes. Mr. Morrison said that this was not so much an "anti-Japan" meeting as "pro-peace." The quarrel was not with the Japanese people but with the disordered world and all the Governments who had contributed to make it disordered. Had Britain and the League taken a firm line with Japan in 1932 the present disastrous state of world affairs would have been avoided. Individual countries had long solved their problems of internal order; surely, in the same way, the nations could free "all the peoples from the fear of war". Mr. Morrison concluded: "Boycott was a moral duty, but it is not enough. We demand that the Government of our own country and those of other countries shall say to Japan, "You have outlawed yourself from the community of nations. You have undertaken aggression. You are not a nation with which we can have any relations, social, economic or financial."

People's Duty

The chief of the speakers from abroad was Mr. Wellington Koo, who was hiding his feelings with difficulty when speaking of the Japanese atrocities and yet pleading passionately for the League, who produced the emotional climax of the evening. He spoke of the "so-called" failure of the League of Nations. It was not its Covenant which had failed: that document, if observed, was capable of stopping war: it fulfilled all the conditions of a peace-loving world. The failure lay in the unwillingness of certain members of the League to enforce the principles of the Covenant. The Governments had failed to do their best by the League. It was time now for the people themselves to act. They must insist that the League's principles be not scrapped. A practical weapon was the boycott of the goods of an aggressor nation. If such a movement became general it was bound to disturb seriously the economy of that nation. President Roosevelt, Mr. Wellington Koo said, had declared that 90 per cent of the people of the world wanted peace. If people to-day were living in fear of war, one reason was that they did not yet know their collective strength. "The League has not failed" concluded Mr. Koo, after speaking of the women and children murdered by "the aggressor", "in the League is the hope of world peace. But it is not a sovereign body. It must depend upon the great countries primarily, and it is they the people of the world—who have failed."

Funds For China

The other speakers included M. Jean Perrin, a French delegate and a former Nobel Prize winner, M. Louis de Brouckere, the Belgian Senator, and Professor P. Potter, one of the United States delegates. Alderman J. Toole, the former Lord Mayor of Manchester, appealed for funds "for China". The collection realised about £345. The meeting endorsed the motion on Japanese aggression approved earlier at the afternoon's conference.

Internationale Preferred

At the end of the meeting, Lord Cecil announced, from the Chair, that they would sing "God Save the King" to close the meeting. There was an immediate outburst from all parts of the Covent Garden Opera House and shouts of "No", "No" "Withdraw that stuff" were raised. Lord Cecil's efforts to check those who by then had started the Internationale were absolutely futile. The singing of the Internationale drowned all protestations of Lord Cecil and some of the platform party. They eventually rose and stood to attention to quit the platform as soon as the last note of the Internationale was sung.

Peace Ballot

I understand from Lord Cecil that a ballot on the lines of the Peace Ballot, asking "Will you join in the boycott of Japanese goods!" is planned by him and others working in the campaign to help China. It is suggested that distribution should be by voluntary helpers—a system successful in the overwhelming vote of the Peace Ballot. The paper questionnaire, delivered to every adult in Britain, would probably ask supplementary questions on support for the League of Nations and collective security However Mr. Phillip Noel Baker, M.P. said that a special committee to arrange the ballot is not formed yet. Lord Cecil wants to see the general response and it is too early yet to ask for volunteers or go into details.

International Peace Campaign

Incidentally it may be mentioned that the international Peace Campaign set out in the first place to be a mass people's movement. For some time it failed to attract that mass following. Now, as the remarkably successful Assembly this week-end showed, wide popular support has been obtained and will increase. The meeting and deliberations over the week-end showed that the I.P.C. has a great future before it and can play a mighty role in the preservation of peace in the world. That future must not be sacrificed for the sake of remaining on friendly terms with a few gentlemen who act, in fact, as the representatives of the Government in the movement, limiting and immobilising it.

TRIPLE MURDER IN GAYA VILLAGE

Zemindar-Tenants' Clash Sequel

PATNA, Feb. 21.

Report of a triple murder has just been received from Gaya, victims being the son, nephew and brother of Mr. Ranglal Singh, a Zemindar. One died on the spot and others in the hospital.

The scene of occurrence was the village of Kesradi, Police Station Daudnagar.

A long standing animosity between the Zemindar and the tenants over the 'Baksht' land is said to be the cause of this tragedy.

Further details are lacking.—United Press.

Weavers' Union

The weavers of South Kanara held their general body meeting on 6th February, 1938, under the presidentship of Mr. Ashok Metha.

The following were elected as office-bearers:

President: Mr. S. N. Holla. Vice-President: Mr. Aithappa Poojari. General Secretary: Mr. C. S. Saldanha. Treasurer: Mr. Vasappa. Propaganda Secretary: Mr. Dharmapala.

Mrs. Kamaladevi, Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Messrs. Asok Mehta, S.N. Holla, Jeevanandam, U. S. Mallya. Venugopal Rao and some others were adopted as Honorary Members of the Union.

PROHIBITION AMONG FARMERS

(From A Correspondent.)

VITHALNAGAR, Feb. 21.

A crowded meeting of farmers from Gujarat Maharashtra and Khandesh was held at Vithalnagar on Sunday noon Swami Sahajanand the Kisan Leader presiding.

Messrs. Sarang Chaudhari and other members of the Prohibition League from Bombay who were present at the meeting participated in the meeting.

Swamiji exhaustively dealt with the Kisan problem in India and pointed out how the farmers were exploited by the Zamindars and other money lenders. He emphasized the need for establishment of Kisan Sabhas and exhorted the farmers to form Sabhas in their respective districts and taluqs.

Thereafter Mr. Nandurbarkar, Secretary of the Prohibition League, Bombay, spoke urging the necessity to give up drink. He said that it was better so far as Government supported the cause of prohibition but people should not rely on Government support only.

"CHALLENGE TO WHOLE COUNTRY

Roy Shows Way To Wreck Constitution

HARIPURA, Feb. 20

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by Mr. M. N. Roy at the Subjects Committee this morning on the official resolution on the Constitutional Crisis:

"I do not wish to move any amendment, but I would merely like to make my own suggestions. I would like to point out that the resolution refers the whole question to the Working Committee and any decision taken by the Working Committee will be binding on the whole Congress organisation.

HESITATION NO GOOD.

"It is rather unfortunate that Congress, when a very serious challenge has been thrown out to the entire country by British Imperialism should not decide what answer to the challenge should be given

"There may be difficulties—at least our leaders seem to think—to surmount before the formulation of any definite policy now and here.

"But I am of the opinion that, delegates representing the entire organization assembled in this Congress should express their opinion so that the Working Committee may definitely know what kind of lead is expected from them. The situation does not leave to us more than two alternatives. Either we have to find some honourable way to overcome the crisis in two provinces or extension of the crisis to five other provinces becomes inevitable. That course is also visualised in the resolution.

"I am of the opinion that it is not necessary for us to temporise. The challenge has been given and we have the power to take it up. Ministries resigned in the two provinces not because the demand of the release of prisoners in these two provinces was not granted for our demand was for release of prisoners throughout the country.

"The interference of the Viceroy and the refusal of Imperialism to release political prisoners in the United Provinces and Bihar mean refusal to release the political prisoners in Bengal and the Punjab and other provinces as well.

CHALLENGE TO COUNTRY.

"Therefore it is a challenge to the whole country. I suggest the proper way of taking up the challenge would be to instruct Congress Ministries in the rest of the Provinces simultaneously to press the demand for the release of all political prisoners on the threat of their resigning office if the demand was not conceded.

"If that has been done, I think British Imperialism would have to think more than once before precipitating a crisis. In case our demand is not accepted, only there can be re-election or suspension of the Constitution. The middle course of interim Ministries with budget session on, becomes an unreal possibility.

"If there is re-election, the Congress will come out in greater majority and its position will further be strengthened. In case of suspension of the Constitution, our goal is achieved much earlier than by working the Constitution."

MUSIC AT HARIPURA

Mahatma Hears Devendra Brothers' Rendering

Among the artistes at the Congress Exhibition at Vithalnagar were the Devendra Brothers of Gujerat.

Delegates and visitors numbering several thousands heard the rendering of Devendra Vijaya between 6 to 6-45 p.m. on the 14th instant.

In the same evening, after an interval of thirty minutes devoted to Mahatma Gandhi's evening prayers, Master Kanaiyalal Dave played the Bhinna Shadaj raga on the Jaltarang for 13 minutes.

ALL-INDIA OBSTETRIC AND GYNAECOLOGICAL CONGRESS

The 2nd All-India Obstetric and Gynaecological Congress will be held at Bombay from April 13 to 16, 1938. A Medical Exhibition is also arranged. The Congress will be inaugurated by the Prime Minister, Government of Bombay and the Exhibition will be opened by the Minister for Health.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee is Dr. Sir Mangadlas Mehta. Dr. B. D. Mukherji of the Carmichael College, Calcutta has accepted to preside over the Congress. All Medical practitioners, interested in the subjects are expected to attend the same. —United Press.

KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION

An Outstanding Feature Of Haripura Congress

The Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition held at Haripura was one of the outstanding features of the fifty-first session of the Indian National Congress It was attended by thousands of visitors. A visit to the exhibition gave an idea of how the economic condition of masses could be improved by a healthy growth of village industries. As usual the Khadi section contained demonstration of ginning, carding, spinning and weaving operations. A visit to the Khadi Exhibit Court was a liberal education in itself. Leather goods, soap and paper manufacturing and palm-gur industries are making a rapid progress the exhibition had also stalls for education books, herbs, honey and toys. The agricultural section gave an instructive idea of different crops and showed processes of improvement and controlling damage by insects and weevils. On the whole the exhibition was the best of its kind held in this country and the credit for organizing it goes mainly to Mr. Shankerlal Banker and his co-workers. Mr. Nandlal Bose was responsible for organising of the art gallery and the decoration of the Exhibition.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN AMERICA

Greetings To Haripura From Indians In U. S. A.

NEW YORK, (By Mail)

The Eighth Anniversary of India's Declaration of Independence was fittingly celebrated in New York City on the 26th of January, 1938, by our compatriots and American friends of India.

The meeting was held at the Caravan Hall, 110 East 59th Street, New York City, under the chairmanship of Dr. Haridas T. Muzumdar, Editor of the "India To-day and To-morrow" Series, formerly a member of the faculty at the University of Wisconsin and at Howard University.

The text of India's Declaration of Independence as well as messages from prominent American citizens were read on the occasion.

Addresses were delivered by Miss Frances R. Grant, of the Roerich Museum, New York City; Mr. Ramlal Bajpai, formerly associated with the late Lajpat Rai; Mr. Mirza Ahmad Sohrab, Director of the New History Society, and by the Chairman, Dr. Muzumdar.

Miss Grant stated it was a privilege for her to be invitee to participate in the function of the evening; for herself, she believed India had already achieved Swaraj in terms of spiritual enlightenment.

Mr. Bajpai castigated the brutal rule of bayonets that characterized the conduct of the British regime in India in the post-War era.

The following resolution was passed:—

We, Indians and Americans, gathered together to celebrate the Eighth Anniversary of India's Declaration of Independence, January 26th, 1938, in New York City, take this opportunity to send you our greetings and felicitations.

The eyes of the world are turned to the little village of Haripura. Your deliberations, resolutions and projected programme for action will have a profound effect upon the future not only of the Motherland, not only of Asia, but of the very cause of democracy itself.

The world is profoundly appreciative of the significance of Mahatma Gandhi's prophetic leadership of India in this era of strife and turmoil. Against the philosophy of violence, dominant in the West and in the Westernized parts of the Orient, India under the Mahatma's leadership has been vindicating the efficacy of "Ahimsa" (non-violence and love) and the triumph of Soul Force.

May the present session of the Congress mark another milestone in India's onward march to Swaraj, to internal autonomy and external equality!—United Press.

Presidency Health Conditions

The official report of the health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ended February 12th states:

CHOLERA: The presidency cholera figures for the week were 4 attacks and 2 deaths against 6-6 in the previous week. They were reported from Thana district.

PLAGUE: Seven cases and two deaths from plague were reported during the week against 4-2 in the previous week. They were reported from Belgaum district as against 1-1 in the previous week.

SMALL-POX. Small-pox figures by districts for the week are:—Ratnagiri 153-16; Kolaba 60-3; Thana 37-2; Poona 23-1; Satara 24-0; Ahmednagar 21-2; Nasik 17-3; Bombay Suburban 10-1; Surat 3-0; Kaira 2-1; Kanara 2-0; East Khandesh 2-0; Broach 2-0; Dharwar 1-0; Ahmedabad 1-0 and Bombay city 249-132. Total 607 attacks and 161 deaths against 523-150 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER: Fourteen cases and five deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week against 9 cases and 3 deaths in the previous week. Bombay city had 12-2 and Ahmedabad town 2-3.

Hundreds of followers from all over India went to Arangaon, near Ahmednagar, to take part in the birthday celebrations of Meher Baba, a religious leader who has been under a vow of silence for the last 13 years.

Now you know

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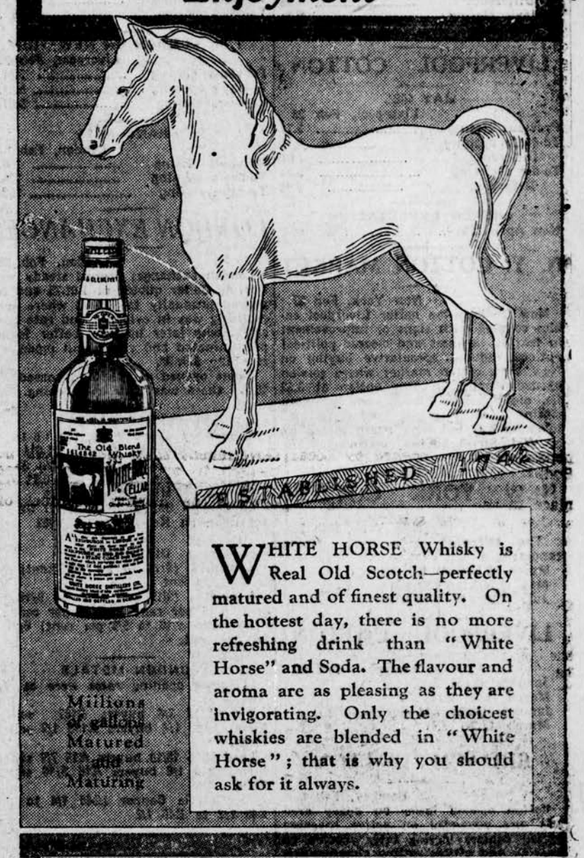

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IVF

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON SEVEN POINTS UP

Better Feeling Preponderated In Sterling

LITTLE BUSINESS IN FRANC

Wheat Active

BOMBAY, Feb 23

NEW YORK COTTON

Better Liverpool cables coupled with signs of improvement in textiles business and clearer political outlook induced speculative buying.

LONDON EXCHANGES

Sterling dollar fluctuated both ways but later better feeling preponderated.

Franc quiet.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Firm on better Stock Exchange reports.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Active on speculative buying.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1938.

New York, Feb 23

Previous closing	9.24
To-day's opening	9.32
Difference	+08
To-day's closing	9.31
Difference	+07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1938.

Liverpool, Feb 23

Previous closing	5.17
To-day's opening	5.18
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	5.20
Difference	+03

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 181-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb 23

New York cotton better Liverpool cables coupled with signs of improvement in textiles business and clearer political outlook induced speculative buying on New York cotton market where session opened trading in May option at 8.32 i.e. eight points higher than previous closing. Later prices tended to ease touching 8.31 but were again forced up by Wall Street buying and touched the opening level.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 23

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (9.04/9.04) 9.21/9.20
May (9.14/9.13) 9.32/9.31
July (8.21/9.20) 9.38/9.37

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 23

January (5.09) 5.12
March (5.15) 5.18
January (7.30) 7.34
March (7.34) 7.41

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Feb 23

Cotton opened lower on heavy arrivals and advanced on active covering option dealers buying later reacted on hedging and offices selling closed quietly steady closed with Broach April May at Rs. 181.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb 23

The rates at 2-30 p. m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6) 1-6
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2) 2-2

JUTE

New Crop (18 5/8 paid value) 18 5/8 buyers
Dunlop January (£20 3/4) £20 3/4
Lightning January (£19 3/4) £19 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/4 buyers) 7 5/16 buyers
Forward April June (7 3/8 paid buyers) 7 1/2 paid sellers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay February March (£12 1/2 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta February March (£14 1/4 sellers) £14 7/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata February March (£12 1/2 sellers) £12 9/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal March (£10 9/16 sellers) £10 3/4 paid

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 23

Liverpool wheat opened with March at 89, May 89 1/4 and July 87 3/8. The market ruled steady at opening in sympathy with overseas advices then became firmer following better stock exchange together with reports that Vladivostok was inquiring for Australian cargoes and that 20,000 tons of Russian wheat was sold to Spain.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 23

Chicago wheat market opened firm with May 0.94. Prices ruled higher in sympathy with higher Liverpool cables which induced strong speculative support latest May 0.94.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Feb 23

Previous closing	5.01 5/8
To-day's opening	5.02 5/16
To-day's closing	5.01 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

Liverpool, Feb 23

Previous closing	5.01.67
To-day's opening	5.01.75
To-day's closing	5.01.85

FRANC RATE

London, Feb 23

Previous closing	153.37
To-day's opening	154.34
To-day's closing	153.81

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 23

London exchanges opened steady with sterling dollar quoted at 5.01.75 and improved gradually to 5.01.82 where some realising was in evidence and rate tended to ease later however better feeling predominated and rate again made way touching 5.01.90.

Franc opened at 153.34 and eased to 153.71 there was very little doing.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bomaby (11.572) 11.614
New York on Bombay (37.89) 37.89
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 5/8) 0.93 5/8
London on Milan (95.33) 95.38
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/32) 1-2 7/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent
6 months 9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£186 3/4 buyers £187 sellers. Firm) £190 1/4 buyers £190 1/2 sellers. Firm.
Lead (£15 13/16 buyers £15 7/8 sellers. Firm) £16 1/8 buyers £16 3/16 sellers. Firm
Electrolytic Copper (£45 1/4 to £46) £45 1/2 to £46 1/2

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Feb 23

The following cable information was received from London:—

"Little speculative purchases. Bear covering. Small offering. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 23

Spot	(20 1/8d.) 20 1/4d.
Forward	(19 7/8d.) 19 15/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb 23

London Gold Fine per ounce (£6-19-9 1/2) £6-19-10 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Feb 23

Liverpool wheat market closed at 90 3/8

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Feb 23

	Rs.	a.	p.
10 p.m. quotations:—			
Wheat May	4	10	9
Wheat September	4	11	0
Linseed May	7	12	6
Linseed September	7	15	6

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb 23

	Rs.	a.	p.
3 p.m. quotation—			
Silver ready	50	10	6
Silver Fagan	51	4	6
Silver Chaitra	51	5	0
Gold ready	34	8	0
Gold Fagan	34	6	6
Gold Chaitra	34	6	0
Sovereign	22	6	6

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Sharp Decline

Bombay, Feb 23

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted Rs. 97-4-0 at 4 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb 23

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £93

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb 23 2-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian (£99) £99
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£92 1/2) £92 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£110 3/4) £116 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1948-68 (£108 1/2) £108 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£112) £112
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103 3/4) £103 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 23

London stock exchange presented fairly active session. Giltedgeds uninteresting. Three and half per cent was quoted at 92 3/4 i.e. unchanged from previous closing.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£108 1/8) £108 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£78 1/8) £78 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 7/8) £104 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 1/2) £106 1/2
5 per cent Funding Loan (£114 5/8) £114 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 1/4) £103 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 3/4) £110

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (13-3) 14
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (54) 54 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 4 5/8) dol 4 3/4
Musical Industries (13) 13-9
Princhin Johnson (33-7 1/2) 34-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (31-4 1/2) 31-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (63-4 1/2) 63-10 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£37 1/2) £39
Dunlop Rubber (32) 32-1 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (38-6) 39
Ford Motors (21-6) 22-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£67 1/2) £68
British American Tobacco Ordinary (£105) £105 5/8
Carreas 'A' (£7 1/4) £7 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (141-10 1/2) 143-1 1/2
P. and O. S. N Company Deferred (20-9) 21-9
Distillers (97-9) 99-6
Bredfords Dyers (4) 4-3
British Celanese (3-7 1/2) 3-10 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (38-9) 38-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (41-3) 41-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-10 1/2) 5-4 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (23-9) 24-7 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 51) dol 51 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (41-7 1/2) 42-6
Tata Steel Preference (£105) £105

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19-6) 19-6
Donaro Tea (40) 40
Empire of India (29-6) 30

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (26-3) 27-3
Gula Kelampong (26-3) 27-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (25-3) 26-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (47-9) 47-6
Burma Corporation (10) 10-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£17 1/2) £17 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (58-9) 59-4 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£16) £16
Associated Portland Cement (84-6) 86
Trinidad Leaseholds (97-6) 97-6
Sub Nigel (£10 1/2) £10 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-9) 28-8
Union Corporation (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (27-6 ex rights) 27-6
Anglo Iranian (80) 80
Burma Oil (108-1 1/2) 109-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (10-3) 10-1 1/2
Shell Transport (91-10 1/2) 93-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (40) 40 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb 23

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 54 1/4) dol 56 1/4
General Motors (dol 35 1/8) dol 36 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33 1/8) dol 34 1/2
Preference (dol 106 1/4) dol 107

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association.)

Bombay, Feb 23

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7	11	6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	12	0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	12	0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	12	6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Cabinet Reshuffle Rumours Affect Franc

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb 23

Stock Exchange opened sharply higher and then became reactionary in some sections in sympathy with Wall Street, which did not fully reach expectations. Industrials were the best feature.

Among commodities wheat was firm on bear covering and speculative buying but then reacted on profit taking.

Cocoa opened firm on short covering and speculative buying eased on profit taking and finally steadied on large business. On the foreign exchanges franc was weak owing to fears of a possible Cabinet crisis. Wall Street opened firm.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT

Restricted Business In Jutes

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

In jutes, although the undertone continued steady, business was somewhat restricted.

In coals, the undertone continued to be fully firm and a fair trading took place.

Teas were neglected.

In miscellaneous, Indian irons and other speculative stocks fully maintained, closing of their last levels at their opening to-day they were further marked up as the day progressed and closed better and considerable trading took place in them. Other industrials remained more or less unchanged. Government Securities kept fully firm.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities: Three per cent loan 1941 103/1; three and half per cent GP 98/10 four per cent loan 1960/70 112/12 slot three per cent up 1961/66 loan 98/8 slot three per cent up 1952 99/2.

Banks: Imperial Conty. 381 Reserve 116.

Railways: Bankura Damoodar Rly. 90, Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Rebate 102, Exdi Sara Serajganj 103 3/8.

Cotton: Bowreah B. Pref. 66 Basanti Cotton 7/8 Cawnpore Textile 3/10.

Coals: Aldih 3/2, Bengal 327, Bhalgora 4/2 Burrakur 14/8, Central Kurkend 11/10, Dedhemo Main 12/8, East Indian 23, East Indian 23, Equitable 37/5, Hurriladih 14/4, Mundulpoor 8/5, New Beerbhoom 18/14, South Karanpura 5/5, Bansra 3/12, Bokaro and Ramgur 16/12, North Damuda 6/12, West Jamuria 30/4.

Jutes: Anglo-India 283/8, Bally 168, Slot Baragore 123/8, Belvedere 305, Budge-Budge 245, Howrah 44/10 Presidency 3/6, Reliance 57 ct.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn. 6/12, Ex Div Consolidated Tin 5/7, Rhodesia Copper 8, Indian Copper 2/6, Dhalmia Cement Defd. 2/10, Rawalpindi Elec. 24/12, Braithwaite and Co. 5/6, Hukumchand Steel Ord. 10/1, Do Defd. 3/8, (2/8), Indian Galvanizing 19/4, Indian Iron 27/4, Steel Corpn. Ord. 5/12, Do Pref. 78/8, Steel Products 1/12, Bengal Flour 11, Bararee Coke 15/4, B. I. Corpn. Pref. 151, Calcutta Safe Deposit 4/8, British Burma Petrol 3/9, Titaghur Paper Second Pref. 102, Midnapore Zemindary 78, India Genl. Navgn. Ord. 101, Balrampore 9, Buland 8/8.

Teas: Banarhat Pref. 136, Slots Bishna Tuth 22, Ledo 175 ct.

Debenture: Three and quarter percent 1956/66, Howrah Bridge 102/3 slot. —A. P.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Feb 23

Wheat	6,621	cwts.
Linseed	6,966	cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,275	cwts.
Gingellyseed	770	cwts.
Poppyseed	638	cwts.
Groundnuts	7,054	cwts.
Castorseed	393	cwts.
Rice	2,550	cwts.
Myrabollams	2,154	cwts.
Cottonseed	5,065	cwts.
Mowraseed	1,071	cwts.
Gram	1,952	cwts.
Joowar	22	cwts.
Barley	603	cwts.
Bajree	888	cwts.
Indian sugar	8,455	cwts.

Annual Dinner Of Chemistry Post-Graduate Students

(From A Correspondent).

At the first annual dinner of the post-graduate research students of the Chemistry Department of the Royal Institute of Science, held on the 16th February, Dr. K. G. Naik, Professor of Chemistry, Baroda College, was the chief guest of honour.

In the Library Hall of the Institute covers for 50 were laid.

Dr. Wheeler proposed the toast for H. M. the King-Emperor and Dr. Mata Prasad for the Motherland. Proposing the toast for the guests, Prof. Hirve referred to the work of the Baroda School of Chemical Research, where Dr. Naik led the way.

While proposing the toast for the Royal Institute of Science, Dr. Naik said that the Institute stands in the fore-front of any in India as a powerful centre of research in all the above branches of Science. The credit goes, indeed, to Dr. Wheeler and his able colleagues.

Dr. Wheeler, the Principal of the Royal Institute of Science, made a suitable reply.

INDIAN WHEAT SITUATION

Rains In U. S. A. And Australian Selling

The marketing adviser to the Government of India has issued the following report for the week ending Feb. 19:—

WHEAT.

Beneficial rains in the United States and some selling pressure from Australia are factors which have tended to lower prices somewhat in overseas markets. The milling demand has been poor throughout the week. Values have receded by more than 2 per cent as compared with the opening last Monday.

Indian markets have been very quiet over the greater part of the week, both old and new crop positions being substantially marked down almost everywhere, in some cases over 2 annas per maund or more than 5 per cent. At Karachi, owing to comparatively small stocks, ready delivery was Rs. 26 per candy or about the same as the previous Saturday but March and July were both weak closing Rs. 25/12/6 and Rs. 24/14/9. At Amritsar, near deliveries were easiest with ready at Rs. 2/7/5 per maund, Chet Rs. 2/8/2 Baisakh Rs. 2/8/5 and Har Rs. 2/8/7. Lyallpore closed Rs. 2/9/6 per maund for ready, Phagan Rs. 2/9/9, Chet and Har Rs. 2/9/6. At Hapur ready pits were available at Rs. 2/10 per maund and Jeth Rs. 2/9/11½. No quotations have so far been received from Bombay but Calcutta closed Rs. 3/12 per maund for ready Cawnpore quality Rs. 3/14 for Punjab with May Rs. 3/8/9.

SHIPPERS INACTIVE.

Shippers were inactive in the upcountry markets but a certain amount of new crop was purchased by exporting prices at Karachi in the May and July positions. Exports during the past week were only 2,000 tons.

Stocks upcountry are steadily decreasing and now amount to about 11,000 tons at Amritsar, 4,100 tons at Lyallpore and 355 pits or about 10,000 tons at Hapur. The most marked reduction were noticeable at Lyallpore and at some of the Punjab canal colony markets.

LINSEED.

The latest London quotations are as follows:—

Calcutta Linseed £14-6-3 per ton c.i.f. near shipment.

Argentine Linseed £12-10-0 per ton c.i.f. near shipment.

Linseed oil £27-10-0 per ton c.i.f. near shipment.

Bombay linseed continues to be readily offered at reduced rates and United Kingdom crushers have bought good quantities of new crop in most positions up to July. Calcutta linseed was neglected. The colder weather conditions have stimulated oil-cake buyers both in the United Kigdom and on the Continent. Useful sales of Plate linseed have been reported to the Netherlands and Italy.

London markets were somewhat steadier, sellers becoming reserved towards the end of the week. Calcutta reported Rs. 5/10 per maund for ready and Rs. 5/9 for May.

Exports from Calcutta were nil but 4,500 tons were shipped from Bombay of which 2,500 were destined for the United Kingdom, 1,500 tons to Germany and 500 tons to Australia.

RICE.

Both in Indian and Burma markets, slightly steadier conditions were observed in the higher grades, but the lower qualities were practically unchanged. Dull and featureless trading continues. A. P.

Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Kohinoor Mills Company Limited, held on Wednesday, the Shareholders sanctioned an increase in the Authorised Capital from Rs. 20 lacs to Rs. 30 lacs by the creation of 10,000 new ordinary shares of rupees hundred each.

PUNJAB DOES NOT NEED VICEREGAL PROTECTION

(Continued From Page 1)

any reference was made to the Punjab Government by the Sind Government regarding release of Hans Raj ("Wireless"), a political prisoner.

Replying to Dewan Chamanlal, the Government admitted that the Weekly Newspaper "Shola" had ceased publication in the Punjab, due to the demand of security by the Government. Government were aware that "Shola" was now being published at Saharanpur. The Government also admitted the seizing and confiscating copies of the paper by the police when "Shola" was imported into the Punjab, since it constituted an unauthorised newspaper, within the meaning of the Press (Emergency) Powers Act.

"POLITICAL PRISONER"

Replying to yet another question whether the Government had accepted the term "political prisoner", the Premier said that the Criminal Law in India did not recognise the terms "arrests on political grounds" or political workers".

Sardar Hari Singh's adjournment motion on the question of the order recently served on Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A., (Central), prohibiting his entry into the Punjab for one year, was admitted by the Speaker, who fixed the issue for to-morrow morning.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Feb 23

T Morrison ss Pasha of 3196 reg tons Captain T Tattie arrived from Calcutta via Madras, Galle, Tuticorin and Calicut with coal and general cargo.

L Dreyfus ss Loch Ranza of 2936 reg tons Captain M H Main arrived from Durban via Karachi and Porebunder with cargo of groundnuts and rapeseed

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 23-2-38.

S S Narkunda (M M) for Australian Ports via Colombo

S S Bankura (M M) for Pondicherry, Coast Ports, Colombo, Madras and Calcutta

S S Chyebassa (M M) for Calcutta

SAILED

L Edwards ss Brauenfels of 4852 reg tons Captain E Lomberg sailed for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi, Kathiawar Coast Ports, Porebunder with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Nagina of 4090 reg tons Captain P G Hancock sailed for Rangoon in water ballast

B I S N ss Homefield of 3228 reg tons, Captain F Kerr sailed for Cochin in water ballast.

Burmah Shell Oil S and D Oil Tanker ss Masimpur of 3201 reg tons Captain D B Gower sailed for Rangoon with local cargo.

B I S N ss Barpeta of 1892 reg tons Captain S A Kisley sailed for Basra via Verawal, Kathiawar Coast Ports, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, Feb 23

1 Pasha 3196 Rangoon N F T Morrison
2 Loch Ranza 2936 Port Said for Orders 1-3 L Dreyfus
5 Eskdene 2281 U Kingdom 2-3, Rallı Bros.
7 Kidderpore 3263 Japan 2-3 M M
9 London Maru 4414 Karachi 24-2 O S Kaisha.
17 Tairea 3756 Durban 2-3 M M

Victoria Dock

4 Varsova 1955 Busra 24-2 M M
5 Oostcappelle 348 Malabar Coast 24-2 Merchant S N
8 Alipore 3241 Karachi 24-2 M M

Prince's Dock

A Rajput 3398 Rangoon 26-2- T Morrison

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Rajputana 3-3-38 P and O S N
Strathaird 10-3-38 P and O S N
Ranchi 17-3-38 P and O S N
Bhutan 26-2-38 M M
Maloja 24-3-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 24-2-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Venice 26-2-38 K Nixon
Clan Alpine 1-3-38 J Finlay

FROM HULL

City of Leicester 28-2-38 J Finlay

FROM HAMBURG

Goldenfels 6-3-38 L Edwards
Rauenfels 27-2-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Japan 8-3-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Adams 17-3-38 F F Campbell
Pres Monroe 3-3-38 F F Campbell
City of Sydney 5-3-38 F F Campbell
Steel Ranger 1-3-38 M M

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 16-3-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 28-2-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Tango Maru 26-2-38 N Y Kaisha
Alipore 22-2-38 M M
Victoria 2-3-38 L Triestino
Conte Verde 15-3-38 L Triestino
Naples Maru 26-3-38 O S Kaisha
Nagato Maru 17-3-38 N Y Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Bankura 24-2-38 M M
Varela 26-2-38 M M
Reichenfels 23-2-38 L Edwards

FROM SYDNEY

Strathnaver 25-2-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 19-3-38 M M
Karanja 5-3-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Golconda 6-3-38 M M
Naringa 1-2-38 M M
Jalavijaya 28-2-38 Scindia S N

FROM CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 26-2-38 M M
Jalajyoti 24-2-38 Scindia S N
Bamora 26-2-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 24-2-38 M M
Toyooka Maru 26-2-38 N Y Kaisha

FROM MAULMEIN

Surada 24-2-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Ranchi 19-3-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 26-2-38 P and O
Rajputana 5-3-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 12-3-38 P and O
Manela 15-3-38 M M

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia 18-3-38 Anchor Line
California 31-3-38 Anchor Line
City of Benares 4-3-38 K Nixon
City of Venice 21-3-38 K Nixon

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Monroe 4-3-38 F F Campbell
Pres. Adams 18-3-38 F F Campbell
Reliance 26-2-38 Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG

Braunfels N F, L Edwards
Reichenfels 26-2-38 L Edwards

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 15-3-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 2-3-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Toyooka Maru 2-3-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 16-3-38 L Triestino
Tango Maru 15-3-38 N Y Kaisha
Bhutan 1-3-38 M M
Hofuku Maru 19-3-38 O S Kaisha
Himalaya Maru 25-3-38 O S Kaisha
Corfu 31-3-38 P and O S N
Conte Biancomano 28-2-38 L Triestino
London Maru 10-3-38 O S Kaisha

FOR SYDNEY

Narkunda 24-2-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bamora 2-3-38 M M
Varsova 24-2-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 16-3-38 M M
Tairea 2-3-38 M M

FOR KARACHI

Vita 26-2-38 M M
Alipore 24-2-38 M M
Rauenfels 4-3-38 L Edwards

B P I GENERAL LOADING DATES

S S Braunfels 22-2-38
S S London Maru 22-2-38
S S Pres. Garfield (boats American cotton) 22-2-38
S S Homefield 22-2-38
S S Victoria Marie 22-2-38
S S Noorjhan (boats) 22-2-38
S S Irrawadi 23-2-38

EXPORTS

S S Reichenfels for Hamburg: 110 bales cotton fly V P Maskai; 234 bales raw cotton Bombay Co; 110 bales raw cotton N Nagshi

For Antwerp: 62 bags mustard seed G Gokalchand; 150 bags mung grain F Gokalchand; 25 bags coreed grain F Gokalchand; 45 bdls copper dust Straits Calcutta Commercial.

For Rotterdam: 58 bags kang grain F Gokalchand

For Gothenburg: 50 bales cotton twist waste Champaklal.

S S Enebank for Halifax: 9 bales cotton goods Thos Cook.

S S Loch Ranza for Port Said (For orders): 4720 bags linseed L Dreyfus.

S S Kidderpore for Osaka: 1400 bdls tin plate clipping Ali Bros; 2500 bales raw cotton Langley.

For Kobe: 500 bales raw cotton Langley; 1200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha

S S Narkunda for Sydney: 15 bales ctn piecegoods Bombay Dyeing and Mfg; 50 bales ctn twist waste Jassain Carpet

For Adelaide: 14 bales ctn twist waste B Uttamram

For Dunedin: 9 bales ctn twist waste B Uttamram

S S Toyooka Maru for Osaka: 2000 bs raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading; 500 bs raw cotton G K Kaisha

For Yokkaichi: 1500 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading

For Kobe: 2000 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading; 2000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 500 bales raw cotton Nissho Co; 500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Dairen: 300 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading

For Fusan: 2540 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

IMPORTS

S S Varsova Agents M Mackenzie from Basrah: 650 bags wheat; 10198 bkts w dates; 55 bags sheep skins

From Karachi: 1584 bales cotton; 1761 bags wheat; 140 bags grain chuni; 198 bags wheat flour; 61 bags grain sweepings; 118 bags salt; 353 bkts potatoes; 31 cases khismish; 50 rolls motor lorry tyres.

S S Ozarda Agents M Mackenzie from Ibo: 323 bags cowery shells.

From Mocimboa: 126 bags cashewnut raw

From Mombassa: 5505 bales raw cotton

S S Hoegh Transporter Agents Volkart Bros from Pekalongan: 30 drums arrack

From Sourabaya: 8384 bundles java teak; 124 bags cassia fistula.

From Semarang: 7034 pieces java teak.

From Cheribon: 199 drums alcohol

From Los Angeles: 650 bales h d cotton.

From Macassar: 67 bkts gum

From San Francisco: 2000 bales cotton; 242 drums lubg oil; 76 pkgs cud goods and groceries; 30 cases cud herrings.

From Vancouver: 3710 pieces duglas firm lumber; 30 cases salmon talls.

From Seattle: 2469 pieces pine planks

From Singapore: 1440 bags black pepper.

From Batavia: 499 casks mutton tallow; 200 bags starch flour (said to contain); 44 drums glycerine; 300 bags paraffin wax; 200 bags cloves.

S S Tergestea Agents L Triestino from Karachi: 110 bales cotton

S S Meliskerk Agents L Edwards from Hamburg: 172 cases machinery; 26 cases parts for machinery; 459 bales paper; 39 drums dyes dry; 148 cases sewing machines; 26 cases elect meters; 62 bdls malleable iron flanges; 44 cases batteries; 250 bags penetrose 1 pearl N R 134; 695 cts tiles; 802 cases gabiong goods; 56 cases padlocks; 207 cases hurricane lanterns; 77 cases glass tiles; 88 cases wire nails; 30 cases beer; 170 cases bar steel; 39 cases brass wire; 30 cases unlighted photo gr plates; 205 pcs steel poles; 30 drums veg fat; 284 bags fullers earth; 76 bags bolts and nuts; 54 cases iron flanges; 60 packs iron buckets; 190 bags bichg earth; 31 cases cycle tyres; 51 cases petroleum stoves; 258 ps timber aspan logs; 99 rings motor car pneu covers; 41 rings solid tyres; 337 bars bar iron; 30 cases codliver.

From Rottardam: 540 l/drums dyes dry; 42 l/drums dyes paste; 740 l/drums hydrosulphate; 75 cases schnapps; 696 cases beer; 63 cases sledge hammers; 130 cases cond milk; 50 cases codliver oil; 40 bags farina; 100 bags borax; 200 bags maize powdered starch; 65 drums tar colours; 79 drums sulphide of sodium; 50 bales printing paper; 34 bales cold flint paper; 46 bales packing paper.

From Antwerp: 58 cases medicines; 653 drums dyes dry; 95 bundles m s shaftings; 200 bags maize starch; 50 pcs channels; 250 cases rivets; 900 brls whitings; 50 bundles steel sleepers; 140 cases tees; 344 pieces steel angles; 116 coils iron hoops; 50 cases copper wire; 72 cases tiles; 95 casks iron oxide; 66 cases earthenware; 60 cases chemicals harmless; 94 cases insulated elect wire and cable; 633 bags bolts and nuts; 2658 pcs plates raw zinc; 155 bundles steel bars.

From Bremen: 450 cases beer; 134 rings pneu covers; 36 rings solid tyres; 66 kegs antimony salt; 487 pkgs springs (said to contain); 48 unpacked motor cars; 200 bags tiles; 75 bags dog spikes; 617 bundles baling hoops; 24 cases sewing machines; 70 bundles brass rods.

From Lisbon: 45 cases wine; 100 bxs card boards; 90 bags corks.

From Port Said: 1269 bales cotton

From Genoa: 101 cases olive oil; 220 cases rayon yarn; 59 bales paper.

Speculative Buying In Liverpool Cotton Market

BOMBAY BOUGHT AND SOLD

Trade Calling Absorbs Liquidation

Bombay, Feb. 23.

On Tuesday both New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges remained closed.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 4 points on parity with overnight New York closing advices but the market opened very steady at a rise of 6 points with March 5.09. There was speculative buying and trade calling which absorbed local long liquidation and American selling. Bombay bought and sold. The market closed at a net rise of 6 to 7 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 5.22d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures section was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 5 points. Uppers futures advanced 3 to 5 points and spot cotton closed unchanged at 6.52d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton market was quiet and prices were irregular. Sakels futures declined 3 to 13 points while Ashmouni Contracts closed unchanged to 9 points up.

COTTON REFLECTIONS

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., state:—

The work of preparing the soil for the 1938/39 crop has begun. With the advent of mechanical farming and the modern tractor replacing the old-style mule farming, further cuts in production costs will be undoubtedly effected. The trend is unmistakable. Aided by educational work which continues regarding seed selection, use of fertilizer, and the research in respect to planting of soil builders and nitrogen producers; assisted by further improvements in agricultural implements and endeavours to perfect a cotton picker, obviating the lint being picked by human hands, American farmers will be placed in a position to compete effectively in the world's markets as the technological improvements materialize. Whilst admittedly technology displaces labour to a certain extent it facilitates competition in world markets.

YIELD COMPARISON

This was amply demonstrated last year when on 33,700,000 acres the South produced with propitious weather a crop of 18,700,000 bales, when in 1917 on practically the same acreage only 11,302,000 bales were produced.

Only when the technological improvements of agriculture will materialize the practical cotton picker will be as momentous to the South as Eli Whitney's cotton gin—only then will the balance between agricultural and industrial welfare be attained. Until this will be achieved cotton economics remain in what might be termed an intermediary state.

BOMBAY—NEW YORK.

The Bombay-New York parity widened to 46 American points between April-May Broach and May New York, the widest it has been since November 5th. Cable advices from Bombay indicate that bared upon comparative values between India and American Cotton, the inevitable conclusion is: "Why should any one buy India when American of better grade is cheaper?" The realization of this truism seems to be gaining ground and based thereon a further widening of differences is expected.

BULLISH EFFECTS.

It is estimated that the straddle interest between Bombay and New York is in the neighbourhood of 700,000 bales consisting of March, May and July, long in New York and the corresponding quantity short in Bombay. Owing to the widening of differences alluded to above, it is reasonable to assume that quantities of this straddle will be shortly either transferred or closed out. In either case it will provide contracts on the New York market, which will tend to widen the differences between near positions and distant. The enactment of the Farm Bill still before the Conference would accentuate the bullish effect upon the distant months.

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable:—

"General poor weather over cotton Belt, increased floods in Arkansas, severe cold Temperatures South Texas causing very bullish sentiment.

PRIVATE CABLES

Liverpool May Highest	5.18+08
Liverpool May Lowest	5.13+03

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Mixed market. Bombay bought and sold. March liquidation and profit-taking about balanced trade and fresh speculative support. Market continues to discount reduction in actual and prospective supply resulting from heavy loan deliveries and expected cut in 1938 acreage. Farmers have no incentive to sell their cotton with loan and C.C.C. facilities behind them.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 22.

February	5.08+07
March	5.10+07
April	5.14+08
May	5.17+07
June	5.19+06
July	5.22+06
August	5.24+06
September	5.26+06
October	5.29+07
November	5.30+07
Middling Spot	5.22+03

10-12 a.m. quotations.

March	5.09
May	5.16

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 22.

F.G.F. Spot	8.60
GIZA—	
Spot	7.80+1.
March	7.32+2.
May	7.37+4.
July	7.41+5.
October	7.38+5.
November	7.43+5.
January	7.43+5.
UPPER—	
Spot	6.52—0.
March	6.34+3.
May	6.31+3.
July	6.32+4.
October	6.33+5
November	6.33+5.
January	6.36+5.

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 22.

BROACH.—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	4.25
Fine (Good staple)	4.40
Superfine (Good staple)	4.55
OOMRA—	
Fine (No staple)	4.37
Superfine (No 1 staple)	4.52
Choice (No 1 staple)	4.67
BENGAL—	
Good	3.60
Fully Good	3.70
Fine	3.85

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 18th day of February 1938

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	26,23,91,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	180,17,36,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	7,00,55,000
Total Note issued	213,41,82,000
Total Liabilities	213,41,82,000
Ratio of Total of A to 57.737 per cent	Liabilities:

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2.86,98,000
Sterling Securities	78,80,70,000
Total of A	123,22,21,000
B. Rupee Coin	62,79,77,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	27,39,84,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper	...
Total Assets	213,41,82,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 18th February 1938

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government *	14,00,49,000
(b) Banks	14,90,86,000
(c) Others	52,67,000
Bills Payable	8,17,000
Other Liabilities	70,76,000
Rupees	40,22,95,000

*Includes £48,300 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	26,22,37,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	1,54,000
Rupee Coin	4,74,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,68,000
Bills Discounted	
(a) Internal	...
(b) External	...
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	...
Balances held abroad **	7,20,63,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	...
Other Loans adn Advances	1,00,000
Investments	6,15,85,000
Other Assets	53,14,000
Rupees	40,22,95,000

**Includes Cash and Short term securities.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 22.

Broach A/M. 1938 op. 180 3/8; highest 181; lowest 180 1/4; closing 180 1/2.

Broach J/A. op. 183 1/8; highest 183 3/4; lowest 183 1/8; closing 183 3/8.

Oomra March op. 160 1/4; highest 161 1/4; lowest 160 1/4; closing 161 3/8

Oomra May op. 161 1/4; highest 162 3/4; lowest 161 1/4; closing 162 3/4.

Bengal March op. 136; highest 136 3/4; lowest 136; closing 136 3/8

Bengal May op 136 3/4, highest 137 1/2; lowest 136 3/4; closing 137.

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (21-3-38) Rs. 6 3/4

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs. 7 1/2

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (24-6-38) Rs. 16 1/4.

LONDON SEEDS

London, Feb. 22.

Linseed La Pla Hull c.i.f. ton Feb. sellers	£12/10/0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Feb. sellers	£14/5/0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton Feb. sellers	£14/6/3
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. c.i.f. ton Feb/Mar. sellers	£12/12/6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton Feb/Mar. sellers	£12/10/0

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Feb. 22.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Feb/Mar. sellers	51
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels Feb/Mar. sellers	40/9
Wheat South Australian parcels March sellers	36/9

LINSEED OIL

London, Feb. 22.

Linseed oil London per cwt. naked March sellers	27/3
Linseed oil London per cwt. naked Mar/Aug. sellers	27/3

LONDON RUBBER

London, Feb. 22.

Smoked Sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers	7 3/8

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Feb. 22.

Fair Rio coffee No 7 quality	6 1/8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 23.

Following a rise of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 180/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 181/12 on buying by option dealers and Commission houses. Later on there was some realising and prices eased off to Rs. 181/8 but the tone of the market was firm.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point and the local market was quietly steady with Broach A/M quoted at Rs. 181/4. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach A/M	181	0	0
Broach J/A	184	0	0
Fine M G—			
Oomra March	162	2	0
Oomra May	163	6	0
F G M G—			
Bengal March	136	14	0
Bengal May	137	10	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Feb 23

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	145	142	139	137	
Punjab	145	142	139	137	
Rajputana	145	142	139	137	
Oomra No. 3	171	168	165	162	
C P No. 1	183	180	177	174	
C P No. 2	175	172	169	166	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Feb 23

Bengal Superfine	143/45
Bengal Fine	139/41
Bengal F G	137/38
C P 1	176/77
C P 2	167/70
Arvi	168/71
Amraoti	164/66
Ellichpur	169/70
Berar	164/66
Khandesh	159/60
Jalna Sailu	156/60
Burwah Sanavad	166/67
Khandwa	166/67
Harda Khirkiya	168/69
Mathia	144/47
Malkapur	162/63
Broach	186/87
Punjab 4 F	196/93
Punjab 289F	241/46
Sindh 4 F	191/96
Sindh N T	221/26

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Feb 23

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	437	28,739	188,311
Central India	562	22,041	254,227
Barsi and Nagar	1,773	89,013	128,037
Hyderabad Gaorani	403	30,269	60,952
Berar	2,964	184,294	436,782
Central Provinces	627	37,977	94,077
Total Oomras	6,766	392,323	1,162,386
Dholera	335	27,571	26,855
N W Provinces		2,085	5,092
Rajputana	68	5,289	42,692
Sind Punjab	2,479	367,494	232,967
Broach	295	2,528	66,175
Coompta and Dharwar	10	9,673	11,650
Westerns Northerns	708	4,941	13,940
Cocoanada		12	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		912	2,844
American	25,674	126,356	3,794
Egyptian African and Sudan	4,660	199,057	142,546
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,170	15
Total	40,995	1,139,821	1,712,080

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 17th Feb

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	443	134,020	204,620
Japan and China	4,000	269,970	799,260
Coast Ports		34,943	10,484
Up-country by Rail		178,497	128,236
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		1,182	36,313
Total	4,443	618,612	1,178,913

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 22-2-38	6828000	5747000
Receipts yesterday 22-2-38	—	14000
Exports to date 22-2-38	4331000	3921000
Stock at Ports 18-2-38	3194000	2280000
Stock at Interior Towns 18-2-38	2568000	1924000
Stock at Liverpool 18-2-38	1192000	920000
Visible Supply 18-2-38	7604000	5768000
Quantity in sight 18-2-38	11686000	10920000
Quantity out of sight 18-2-38	6963000	8404000

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 20th/21st February	12,856
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	1,098,825
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,702,202
Increase	603,376

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1938 180/8—Liverpool May 1938 5.17 Rs. 44 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach J/A. 1938 183/8—Liverpool July 5.22 Rs. 44 at Exchange 1/6.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Feb. 22.

SAKEL—	
March	14.35—3.
May	14.43—13.
ASHMOUNI—	
February	11.32+9.
April	11.08—0.
GIZA—	
March	13.67—5.
May	13.70—7.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Feb. 22.

February	244.20+90
April	2.44.70+20
June	238.10
August	233.00+30

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 23.

Yesterday London gold prices declined half a penny to £6-19-9 1/2. London/Paris Exchange rate declined 34 points at 153.37. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 501.67. London silver prices advanced 1/16d. to 20 1/8d. for spot while forward gained 1/8d. to 19 7/8d. India and speculators bought and the market was quietly steady. Later on there were buyers at fixed prices but sellers were reserved. Montreal futures advanced 10 points and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 1/4. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate turn-over.

GOLD

Ready	34	7	6
Fagan delivery	34	6	6
Fagan Teji-mandi	0	2	6
Chaitra delivery	34	6	0
Chaitra Teji-mandi	0	5	0

SILVER

Ready	50	15	0
Fagan delivery	51	4	0
Fagan Teji-mandi	0	13	6
Chaitra delivery	51	5	0
Chaitra Teji-mandi	1	5	0

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 22.

Spot	20 1/8
Forward	19 7/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 22.

Gold bars fine per oz	6-19-9 1/2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Feb. 22.

February	44.57+10
March	45.00+10
May	45.00+10

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Feb 23

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£41-15-0
Standard copper 3 months	£41-17-6
Electrolytic Copper	£46-0-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs 45-8-0

Tone: Steady.

LONDON METALS

London, Feb. 22.

Copper	£41 16 3
Lead	£16 3 9
Spelter	£15 1 3
Tin	£187 12 6

TRADING IN COTTON

The cotton market will open at 2 p. m. on Thursday owing to the arrival of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress in Bombay. The Mahajan Association will also remain closed.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Feb 22

March	£10-12-6

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, Feb 23

Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	28	9	0
Highest	28	13	0
Lowest	28	9	0
Closing	28	13	0
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	29	6	0
Highest	29	13	6
Lowest	29	6	0
Closing	29	12	9
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	32	8	6
Highest	32	9	6
Lowest	32	6	6
Closing	32	9	0
Cottonseed May—			
Opening	18	13	6
Highest	19	0	6
Lowest	18	13	6
Closing	19	0	0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Feb 22

March	88d.
May	87 7/8d.
July	87 1/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Feb 22

Market closed.

ARGENTIVE WHEAT TRADE

A Liverpool firm writes:—

"The Argentine appear to be in no immediate hurry to enter the Export business, but it is possible that Home requirements may soon be filled and the Plate markets may have to come more into line with Liverpool. Although there exists a disparity between the two markets, a reversal of straddle accounts would undoubtedly cause some decline in the Liverpool Market. For that reason we look for a continuance of narrow fluctuations with preference for putting out sales in the neighbourhood of sh. 7/8d. for July."

LONDON SUGAR

London, Feb. 22.

March	5s. 3 3/4d.

New York Sugar

New York, Feb. 22.

Spot silver price remained unchanged at 44 3/4 cents.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Feb 23

Ready Javas	Rs. 15	7	0
Shipment March	5	3	9
Shipment April June	5	7	6
Shipment July Sept	5	9	0
Kesar	11	15	0
Saraya	11	9	0
Java Spot	F	7	00

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 23.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57 100/6
3 per cent 1951/54 102/8
3 per cent 1941 103
3 per cent G P Bonds 97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/4
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/8
4 per cent 1960/70 114
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/12
5 per cent 1939/44 104/6
5 per cent 1939/43 107/7
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 102/8

TAX FREES

per cent 1953/63 113
5 per cent 1955 123/6
5 per cent 1945/55 119/9
5 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore 102/4

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened at Rs. 97/13 to firm up to Rs. 98/10 but at 2 p.m. it was quoted at Rs. 98/6. Tone was steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Feb. 23.

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON-

Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 265
Bank's buying T T 263

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,148
Bank's buying T T 1,168

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 67 1/4

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 79 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 92 1/4

CROSS RATE—

New York/London closed 22nd inst.
Japan/London 1/2 23rd instant.
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 23rd instant
Shanghai /London 1/2 1/4 23rd instant
Java/London 8.94 3/4 23rd instant.
Java/London 8.94 3/4 23rd instant.
London/Paris 153.37 22nd instant.
London/Belgium 29.56 22nd instant.
London/Switzerland 21.58 7/8 22nd instant.
London/Berlin 12.40 3/4 22nd instant.
London/Stockholm 19.40 1/8 22nd instant.
London/New York 5.01.67 22nd instant
London/Amsterdam 8.86 3/4 22nd instant.
London/Italy 95.35 22nd instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-19-10 21st instant.
Gold £6-19-9 1/2 22nd instant.
Silver London Ready 20 1/16 21st instant.
Silver London Ready 20 1/8 22nd instant.
Silver London Forward 19 3/4 21st instant.
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 22nd instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 21st instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 22nd instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 21st instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 22nd instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 21st instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 22nd instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Very Easy.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Feb. 22.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	92 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	108 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	112
3 per cent 1949/52	99
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	78 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	103 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	114 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordy	40/7 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 22.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£79 1/2
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£92 3/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£113 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£78 1/4
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£104 1/4
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£103 3/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£114 3/4
Victory Bond	£110 7/8
Chartered Bank of India A and China	£12 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Londo reg.	£90
National Bank of India	£40 1/4
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, Feb. 22.

Bank bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.

Bank bills 6 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent.

Fine trade bills 3 months rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine trade bills 6 months rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 22.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	5.01.67
Paris	153.37
Berlin	2.40 3/4
Madrid	78.00
Amsterdam	8.96 11/16
Brussels	29.56
Milan	95.35
Berne	21.58 /8
Prague	142.62

Better Feeling In Share Market

INDIAN IRONS IMPROVE

Cotton Textile Issues Steady

BOMBAY, February 23.

Somewhat improved political situation both in this country and in Britain had a decidedly better effect on the local Stock Exchange where there appeared increased investment support.

American markets were closed yesterday but to-day there was a fairly good enquiry and prices assumed hardening tendency.

The Provincial budget will be released on the 25th instant and next day the Central budget will be introduced in the Assembly. It appears that proposals in these budgets will encourage optimistic feeling.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Feb. 23.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	370	0
250 BOM DYEING (Rs. 25).	975	0
100 CENTURY	248	12
100 CEN INDIA (Rs. 4)	258	1
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	185	0
100 Cooria (Rs 5)	95	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	390	0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-6	9
100 Finlay (Rs 2)	137	8
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	170	0
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1,720	0
100 Indore	70	0
100 Khatau (Rs 3)	126	0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 10).	328	12
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	538	12
250 Madras United	35	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1,255	0
250 Model	51	4
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	268	8
100 Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	4	8
100 Phoenix (nil)	252	8
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	66	8
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1,950	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	85	0
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	243	12
100 Swan	101	4
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1265	0
1000 Western (Rs 10)	915	

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda (Rs 2-8)	115	12
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	32	4
500 Imperial (Rs. 201) XD	1570	0
125-500 I Conty (Rs. 7-8)	381	4
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	148	0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	118	12
5 Union (As. 4.)	5	11

CEMENTS.

100 ASSOCIATED	130	8

INSURANCE.

100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	857	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12) XD	14.	0
20 Mercantile	54	8
15-75 New India (Rs. 3-4)	41	0
200 Oriental	4400	0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7	8

ELECTRIC.

10 Ahm. Old XD	136	4
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40)	1435	0
10 Ajmer (As 4)	13	0
50 BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	119	6
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs 6)	165	0
10 Broach (As. 5)	14	0
100 Karachi (4)	203	12
100 Poona (4)	212	8
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	160	10
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	153	12
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8)	1,323	0

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	945	0
100 C. Province	100	0
100 Dh. Baramati	104	4
100 Gujarat	98	8
100 Mandra Bhon	102	0
100 Pachora Jamner	94	12
100 Sara Sirajgunj	102	0
500 Tapti Valley	752	8

MININGS.

9 Burma Corp (As 11) XD	6	13
2sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-8)	2	4
10 Indian Iron and Steel	27	8
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	46	0
30 TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	1000	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 14)	242	8

MISCELLANEOUS.

1000 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	310	0
50 BELAPUR (Rs. 5)	150	0
100-250 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 13-12)	245	0
250 Bombay Steam (Rs. 13-12)	248	12
125 B. BURMA (Rs 12)	611	14
50 Do. Conty (Rs. 2)	212	8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-5	6
50 TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	95	0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	137	8
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	47	0
100 I. Radio Defd (12)	527	8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	440	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs 26)	662	8
30 PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	74	8
15 Scindia	20	12
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	26	0

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1500	0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	288	12
7 p.c B'bay Tram (T.F.)	75	0
5 p. c. Central India (T.F.)	537	8
6-1/4 p.c Prem. Const. 1st	108	0
6 1/4 p.c Prem. Const 2nd	103	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	152	8
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1560	0
6 p. c. Tata Steel 1st	203	12
7½ p. c. Tata Steel 2nd	165	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	703	12

DEBENTURES

3 3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108	12
4 p.c Bom Telephone	51	12
7 p.c Sholapur	81	0
6 p.c Tata Hydro	109	0

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

HOLIDAY ON INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

The Exchange will remain closed on Thursday, the 24th February, in honour of the arrival in Bombay, of the Congress President, Babu Subhas Chandra Bose.

THE INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Feb 23

Closing quotations:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	98/9
4 per cent 1960-70	114/2
5 per cent 1945-55	119/4

BANKS

Baroda	118
Bank of Hindusthan	35
Central	32
Imperial Bank F P	1570
Imperial Bank P P	382/8
India Bank	147/12
Indian Overseas Bank	52
Reserve Bank	117/12
Union Bank	5/13

INSURANCE

Empire	857/8
Jupiter	13/12
New India	40/8
Oriental	4400
Vulcan	7/8

RAILWAYS

Ahm Prantij	980
Central Provinces	100/8
Pachora Jamner	96
Tapti Valley	752/8

TEXTILES

Ambica	1395
Arun	442/8
Arvind	1265
Asok	387/8
Bombay Dyeing	905
Buckingham and Carnatica	206
Calico	640
Century	220
Central India	240
Colaba	190
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	280
Elgin	210
Gokak	183/12
Indore	65/10
Jubilee	207/8
Kohinoor	329/6
Laxmi Cotton	537/8
Mysore	103/12
Marsden	112/8
Morarji	1130
New Great	255
Raipur	730
Rajnagar	330
Simplex	88/2
Swadeshi	230
Sajjan	93/2
Vishnu	1265

HYDRO ELECTRIC

Andhra Valley Ord	1430
Tata Hydro Ord	153/12
Tata Power Ord	1330

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad Electrics	141/4
Bombay Suburban	160/10
Bombay Tram	120
Surat	163/12

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	320
Associated Cements XD	123
Belapur	151/4
Bombay Burma New	212/8
Bombay Burma Old	628/12
Bombay Steam	235
Bombay Telephone	96
Burma Corporation XD	6/13
Br B Petrol	3/8/9
Dalmia Cement	8/12
Indian Bleaching	137/8
Industrial Investment Tr	46/12
Indian Radio Ord	440
Indian Radio Defd	527/8
Indian Copper	2/7
Indian Iron	27/8
Port Canning	660
Premier Construction	74
Scindia Steam	20/10
Shivrajpur	46
Tata Oil	26/8
Tata Steel Ordy	219

PREFERENCE

7 per cent Andhra Valley	1500
7 per cent Bombay Tram (TF)	74/8
6 1/4 per cent Premier Constr 1st	106
6 1/4 per cent Premier Constr 2nd	101
7 per cent Tata Hydro	153
7 1/2 per cent Tata Power	1572/8
7 1/2 per cent Tata Steel 2nd	165/12

DEBENTURES

| | |
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Regd. No. B. 1065

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1938

Viceroy Has Yet To Accord Sanction

Three Acts Passed By Congress Legislatures Of Madras And Bombay

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Three Acts approved and adopted duly by the "popular" legislatures of Bombay and Madras as early as the first week of February, are still awaiting the approval of His Excellency the Governor-General, who has only this morning claimed that he had not been interfering with the "legitimate" activities of the Provincial Ministries.

As far as Bombay is concerned, the act to remove disabilities of Harijans in their worship in Hindu temples in the Province of Bombay, and the act to provide temporary relief to small-holders in Bombay have been duly approved by both the legislatures which were prorogued by Sir Roger Lumley, Governor, on February 5, 1938.

To-day, 18 days have elapsed, but there is no knowing when the Acts will receive the assent of the Governor-General. Obviously the constitutional machinery under the novel scheme of "Triarchy" as adumbrated in the Government of India Act, 1935, is having some "engine knocks"!

The importance of the two Bills, especially the latter, popularly described as the Moratorium Bill, cannot be underestimated. The Act is to come into force immediately and means so much saving from worry and harrassment to the small-holders who are estimated to number nearly 15 lakhs in the province.

In Madras.

In Madras the comprehensive measure known as the Debt Relief Bill, is being sought to be torpedoed by vested interests, who have not the courage and decency to give the Congress Ministry of Madras a chance to do their bit for the relief of the agriculturists in that Province. In Madras there is no problem more serious than the agricultural problem and anyone who comes in the way of providing relief to the agriculturists must be considered their enemy.

In this connection it is amazing, how a newspaper, supposed to champion the nationalist cause and give its support to the Congress Ministry, should have turned round on "Rajaji" himself and blandly accuse him of all sorts of things for putting the Bill through the legislatures.

This Bill was passed even earlier than was the cese with Bombay, but three Bills seem to be sailing in the same boat awaiting the decision of the Governor-General, Who, there is no doubt, relies for advice on his civilian secretaries.

The question now is, whatever be the defects, drawbacks and flaws according to one section of opinion there may be in these Bills, why is the Governor-General delaying in ratifying the decisions of the legislatures, which are two in each province?

"ABIDE WITH ME", GANDHI ASKED HER

On the deck of a steamer bound for India stood Mahatma Gandhi leading his disciples in his favourite hymn, "Abide With Me".

Miss Mary Barr, a wealthy man's daughter, tiptoed up to the outskirts of the group, joined in the singing. After the service was over Gandhi approached Miss Barr. "Abide With Me", he whispered. Miss Barry threw up her old life and is now living among the "untouchables" of India in a mud-hut.

Her life is one of the direct poverty and she exists on less than six shillings a week. The story was told for the first time to the "Sunday Referee", according to its own claim, on Saturday, February 12, by her father, Mr. N. J. Barr, retired Yorkshire steel merchant, living at Lodmore Avenue, Weymouth.

"Mary joined Gandhi", he said, "only on the understanding that she should preach Christ and not Hinduism. The men and women among whom Mary works come to her with all their troubles. She is a mother to them all. My daughter is convinced that Jesus Christ is the inspiration of Gandhi's life, that he is a Christian and not a Hindu."

CONGRESS LEADERS ARRIVE IN CITY

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Srimati Sarojini Naidu and Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram, members of the Congress Working Committee and Dr. Syed Mahmud arrived in Bombay this morning from Haripura.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has been suffering from tooth trouble and is undergoing treatment in Bombay.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President, Indian National Congress, Acharya J. B. Kripalani and others will be arriving in Bombay tomorrow (Thursday), when the Congress President will be taken in procession from Victoria Terminus.

The Congress leaders here do not wish to comment on the Viceroy's statement until the Working Committee is able to meet and discuss it. Meanwhile they are also anxious to know Gandhiji's reactions to the Statement.

U. P. Chief Sec. Not Attending Office

Differences With Governor Apprehended

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 23.

The U. P. Ministry's manifold efforts to enlarge the civil liberties of people in the province continued right upto the day of their resignation.

Apart from the firm stand that they took on the question of releasing political prisoners, it appears that, on Feb. 14 they also issued a notification cancelling the Government's notification dated January 15, 1932, whereby Prem Mahavidyalaya of Brindraban in Muttra District was declared an unlawful association under Sec. 16 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. All offices and buildings, belonging to the Vidyalaya, have also been released from the operation of previous order.

Another graceful act of the Ministry, was to reinstate Dr. Ramswarup Gupta of the Provincial Medical Service who was reduced in 1934 to the lowest grade of that service Subsequent enquiry revealed that Dr. Gupta had not been justly punished.

While the problem of the Congress Ministry's resignation here still remains unsolved, it is reported that Mr. C. W. Gwynne the Chief Secretary of the U. P. Government has suddenly applied for leave from the first week of March and intends to go home. He has not attended the office since the Cabinet crisis occurred and is reported to be unwell. Speculation is rife in political circles whether the Chief Secretary has any differences with the Governor.

UNIFIED WORK IN STATES AGAINST FEDERATION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

With a view to unifying the various forces that are working for the growth of political consciousness among the States subjects, an association known as the Central India, Rajputana and Northern India States Peoples' Association has been started in Delhi with Mr. Satyanarain Sharaf as the General Secretary.

The Association will 'inter alia' make propaganda among the States' people against Federation.—United Press.

Gandhiji At Wardha

WARDHAGANJ, February 23.

Mahatma Gandhi and party arrived here to-day. Gandhiji looked tired but still was cheerful. Doctors have advised him complete rest.—A. P.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru planting the National Flag on the motor lorry, which was presented by the Congress to the Red Shirt volunteers from the Frontier Province at Vithalnagar on Tuesday morning.

Viscount Samuel having a chat with Mahadeo Desai before meeting Gandhiji.

New Empire Air Mail Scheme

Mr. Bewoor's Broadcast Talk From Delhi

NEW DELHI: February 24.

An appeal to those sending letters abroad to "POST EARLY AND POST EVERY DAY" was made last night in connection with the beginning of the Empire Air Mail Scheme, by Mr. G. V. Bewoor, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, in the course of a broadcast talk from the Delhi Station.

Describing how the scheme will affect India, Mr. Bewoor said:—

"The air service is organised on the assumption that the total foreign mails will be more or less equally distributed between the four services. As there will be four services a week and it is hoped that soon there will be five services a week, there is no particular advantage in fixing a particular day for writing your foreign mail letters. Mails should be prepared and posted as they are ready without caring as to the day of the week, on which the aeroplane carrying mails will be arriving at or departing from India.

"In order that the benefit of the quicker air transport may be as widespread as possible. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom evolved a scheme by which all first-class mails may be exchanged by air between certain countries of the Empire without imposing air-fee.

ESSENCE OF SCHEME

"The details of the scheme have taken a long period to work out. The essence of the scheme is a contract arrangement with Imperial Airways for the conveyance of all first-class mails between London on the one side, and Sydney and Durban on the other, in return for a lump annual payment.

"The Scheme provides four services per week between Southampton and Calcutta, and two services per week between Calcutta and Singapore in the beginning. Later on, these services might be increased to five and three respectively. There are similarly two services between London and Durban via Egypt.

"The main services across India will be two land-plane and two sea-plane services. The land-plane route will be via Jodhpur Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad to Calcutta, while the sea-plane will deviate from the main route and travel from Karachi to Rajsamund in Udaipur State, Gwalior and Allahabad before reaching Calcutta.

"There is a long list of countries which participate and you find these notified on the Post Office notice boards. The countries which participate are Canada and New Foundland in the continent of America; the United Kingdom and Ireland in Europe; Egypt, the Union of South Africa and some of the British colonies and all the British Protectorates in the continent of Africa; Palestine, Transjordan, India, Burma, Malaya and Ceylon in Asia.

NEW RATE OF POSTAGE

"Any letters and postcards intended for places in the countries mentioned above will be carried by air if they have paid the ordinary postage, and there will be no air fee. But please note that the new rate of postage which will come into force from the afternoon of 27th February, 1938, is 2 1/2 annas per 1/2 oz. All your letters must pay postage at this rate, if they are intended for participating countries.

"For all other Empire countries the postage rate will remain as at present, namely 2 1/2 annas for the first oz. and 2 annas for each subsequent oz., and if you wish any letters to go by air to the non-participating countries you will have to pay in addition the air fees as at present.

"All second-class mails to these countries will go by surface routes and will not go by air.

BURMA & CEYLON

"Though Burma and Ceylon are participating countries, the mails between India and these two countries will not be exchanged by air, unless a special air fee is paid.

"The inception of this scheme means a very great change over in the method of handling of foreign mails to and from India. For many years now the foreign mail of India has been received at and sent from Bombay, which has been for mails as for passengers the Gateway of India.

"Karachi will now be the Gateway of India for all first-class mails to and from the participating countries of Europe, Africa and America."

In conclusion, Mr. Bewoor said: "The new scheme is the fruit of imagination and enterprise shown by His Majesty's Government and the participating countries, as well as the Imperial Airways, and we look forward with confidence to its successful working with great benefit to the trade and commerce of all the countries concerned."—United Press.

BOMBAY CABINET DISCUSSES BUDGET?

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A meeting of the Bombay Cabinet was held to-day at the Secretariat, Sir Roger Lumley, the Governor, presiding.

The Budget statement of the Finance Minister, it is understood was under consideration. The meeting concluded at noon.

Jinnah's Exhortation To Meerut Muslims

(From Our Correspondent)

MEERUT, (By Mail).

Mr. Jinnah, President, All-India Muslim League, who came here on Sunday morning addressed a huge public meeting in the Town Hall grounds in the evening.

Detailing the Programme and policy of the Muslim League Mr. Jinnah said that if the Muslims wanted to live honourably they should organise themselves and work unitedly from the League's platform.

Prior to the meeting Mr. Jinnah was presented with a welcome address by the local Municipal Board and by a few other associations.

Earlier Mr. Jinnah addressed the students of the Meerut College in the College premises.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE INVESTORS*

WHAT IS IT, OFFICER? IS SOMETHING WRONG?
I CAN TELL YOU BETTER INSIDE, MISS!
YOU--YOU'RE NOT THE SAME OFFICER!
IT'S ALL RIGHT, MISS --I'M TAKING HIS PLACE!
WHAT'S THAT UP YOUR SLEEVE?- A KNIFE--YOU'RE NOT A POLICEMAN AT ALL!
SMART, AIN'T YOU?-TRY AN' KEEP ME OUT!
LYMAN AND SON
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